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ABSTRACT

Following the introduction which gives an overall picture of developments in the Library of Congress during fiscal year 1970, the chapters deal specifically with the: (1) processing department, (2) legislative reference service, (3) reference department, (4) law library, (5) administrative department, and (6) copyright office. Lists of various personnel associated with the Library of Congress and an organization chart are provided. The 14 appendices show, in tabular form, the growth of the Library of Congress collections and many of its operations. The index is a merged listing by subject and author in alphabetical order. (The annual report for 1971 is available as LI 003 672, the report for 1969 is available as ED 041 603). (NH/SJ)

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

For the Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 1970

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS • WASHINGTON
1971

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Joint Committee on the Library, 91st Congress, 2nd Session

Senator B. Everett Jordan, *Chairman*
Representative Samuel N. Friedel, *Vice Chairman*

Members of the Committee: Senators Claiborne Pell, Howard W. Cannon, John Sherman Cooper, and Strom Thurmond; Representatives Frank Thompson, Jr., John Brademas, James Harvey, and Fred Schwengel. *Chief Clerk:* Gordon Harrison.

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, as amended, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasi-corporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power to "invest, reinvest, or retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its services, as may be approved by the Board and by the Joint Committee on the Library." (U.S.C. 2: 154-163)

A notable provision of the act (Section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of $10,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of four percent per annum.

Members of the Board on June 30, 1970: David M. Kennedy, Secretary of the Treasury, *Chairman;* Senator B. Everett Jordan, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library; L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, *Secretary;* Arthur A. Houghton, Jr. *(term expires March 18, 1973);* and Mrs. Charles William Engelhard, Jr. *(term expires March 8, 1975).*

Forms of Gifts or Bequests to the Library of Congress

OF MATERIAL

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

OF MONEY FOR IMMEDIATE APPLICATION

General Gift: "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress."

Specific Gift: "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of [describe purpose which may be any specific purpose consistent with the general program of the Library of Congress]."

Example: Gift or bequest to the Library facsimile program–"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of the Library facsimile program."

OF ENDOWMENTS OF MONEY, SECURITIES, OR OTHER PROPERTY

"To the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, to be administered for the benefit of, or in connection with the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE.–Subject to Federal statutes and regulations, gifts, bequests, or devises to the United States for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the Trust Fund Board, and any income therefrom, generally are exempt from Federal and District of Columbia taxes.

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As of September 30, 1970

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John G. Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hamer, Assistant Librarian of Congress

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(Vacant), Assistant Coordinator

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7

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Lyman H. Butterfield, Editor, *The Adams Papers*
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Walter Muir Whitehill, Director and Librarian, Boston Athenaeum
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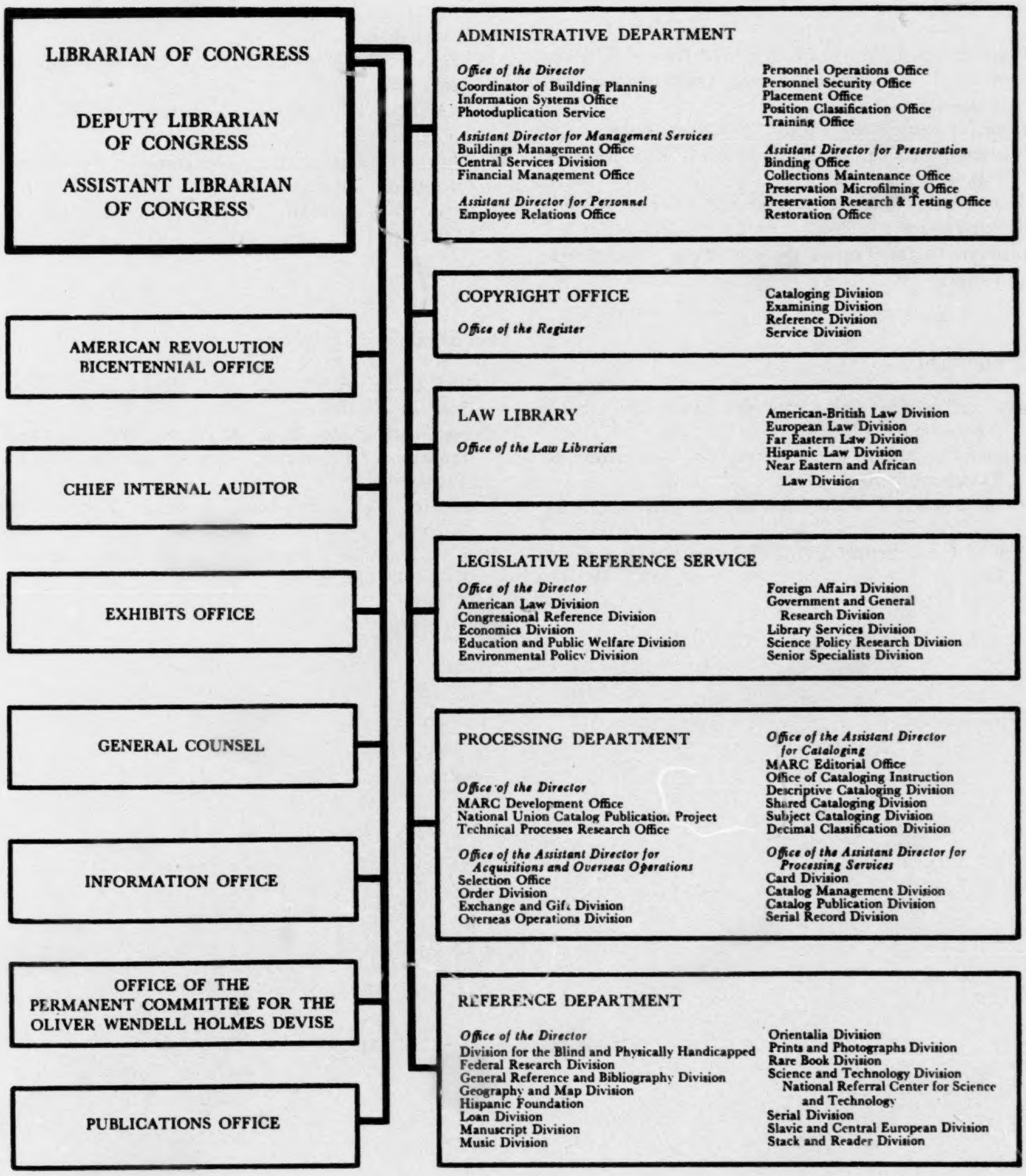
Frederick Seitz, President, National Academy of Sciences
Don R. Swanson, Dean, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago

ORGANIZATION CHART

As of September 30, 1970



LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

DEPUTY LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL OFFICE

CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR

EXHIBITS OFFICE

GENERAL COUNSEL

INFORMATION OFFICE

OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE

PUBLICATIONS OFFICE

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Coordinator of Building Planning
Information Systems Office
Photoduplication Service

Assistant Director for Management Services
Buildings Management Office
Central Services Division
Financial Management Office

Assistant Director for Personnel
Employee Relations Office
Personnel Operations Office
Personnel Security Office
Placement Office
Position Classification Office
Training Office

Assistant Director for Preservation
Binding Office
Collections Maintenance Office
Preservation Microfilming Office
Preservation Research & Testing Office
Restoration Office

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Cataloging Division
Examining Division
Reference Division
Service Division

LAW LIBRARY

Office of the Law Librarian
American-British Law Division
European Law Division
Far Eastern Law Division
Hispanic Law Division
Near Eastern and African Law Division

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American Law Division
Congressional Reference Division
Economics Division
Education and Public Welfare Division
Environmental Policy Division
Foreign Affairs Division
Government and General Research Division
Library Services Division
Science Policy Research Division
Senior Specialists Division

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National Union Catalog Publication Project
Technical Processes Research Office

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Serial Record Division

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Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Federal Research Division
General Reference and Bibliography Division
Geography and Map Division
Hispanic Foundation
Loan Division
Manuscript Division
Music Division
Orientalia Division
Prints and Photographs Division
Rare Book Division
Science and Technology Division
  National Referral Center for Science and Technology
Serial Division
Slavic and Central European Division
Stack and Reader Division

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The President of the Senate:
The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR:

As required by law, I have the honor to submit a report on the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970. Four issues of the supplement, published for the convenience of the public as the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* and a copy of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board accompany the report.

L. Quincy Mumford
Librarian of Congress

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.

'70

INTRODUCTION of the Librarian's report for a year that opened with the landing of the first man on the moon and closed with passage of the act extending the vote to Americans between 18 and 21–both landmarks in different areas–is no easy task. The year also marked the end of one decade and the beginning of another. Any notable event, whether it be in time, or in exploration, or in the political process, must suggest consideration of the changes in thinking that stem from new knowledge or, equally important, the lack of change that proves the validity of ideas proposed long since. Man standing on the moon can smile at the ancient Hindus who believed that the world was supported by a turtle swimming in a sea of milk but agree with Copernicus that the earth, indeed, revolves around the sun.

This report does not survey a world, only a library. Nor is it written from so distant a vantage as the moon. Some perspective can be gained, however, by viewing fiscal 1970 with the report for fiscal 1960 in hand, an exercise that leads one to Alphonse Karr's conclusion: "Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose."

Space and the third building

For example, 10 years ago, I wrote: "A major concern continued to be that of finding space in the two buildings to accommodate the growing collections." I added on a somewhat brighter note: "Ultimate relief was seen with the enactment of Public Law 86-469, approved May 14, 1960, authorizing a third building for the Library, and with the inclusion in the appropriations for fiscal 1961 . . . of the sum of $75,000 'to enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library to prepare preliminary plans and estimates of cost' of such a building." As a relief measure, the same appropriations bill made welcome provision for the Library to rent 62,500 square feet of space elsewhere.

Although man succeeded in conquering outer space during the decade, inner space continued to be "a major concern" for the Library. At the close of fiscal 1970, its operations and collections occupied, in addition to the Main Building and the Annex, 522,620 square feet of space in 11 locations–four in the District of Columbia, two in Maryland, four in Virginia, and one in Ohio. Congress, recognizing that rising building costs had rendered the $75 million ceiling authorized by Public Law 89-260 for construction of the third building inadequate, increased the amount to $90 million and released an appropriation of $2,800,000 for final plans and specifications. Funds amounting to $15,610,000 for excavation and foundation work and for ordering exterior masonry were included in the original 1970 budget request for the Architect of the Capitol. Deferred in fiscal 1970, the funds, again included in the fiscal 1971 appropriation request of the Architect, were approved on August 18,1970.

Growth of the collections

The growing collections, for whose housing the 1960 report was justly concerned, did not cease to grow for lack of space to accommodate them. On the contrary, the 38,995,221 pieces reported in 1960 increased by 57 percent to 61,317,142 in 1970, a growth that is heartening to the Nation's scholars and heartening but also a

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cause of dismay to the members of the Library staff, who rejoice in the expanding resources for reference and research while staggering under the responsibility of finding a place to put them.

Gifts Many magnificent gifts have been made to the Nation's Library during the past decade. The past year has also been rich in gifts of money, manuscripts, books, and personal papers. Some of these are mentioned in chapters of this report. The *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* and the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* describe others. Because the Library and those who use its resources are grateful to all the donors who enrich its collections or services, the Librarian of Congress hestitates to mention a few when it is impossible to list all. As illustrations, however, I might point to the gift of 162 manuscripts relating to the history and culture of the colonial period of Spanish America, given by Hans P. Kraus, the most important acquisition of Hispanic materials since the receipt of the Harkness Collection in 1929. Or I might call attention to the establishment of the Lenore B. and Charles E. Feinberg Fund at the Library of Congress for the acquisition of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers. Mr. and Mrs. Feinberg intend to make yearly additions to the fund, to which others interested in the same purpose may also contribute. This fund will permit the Library to add to its holdings of Walt Whitman materials, the largest segment of which is the Charles E. Feinberg Collection. Title to this collection is passing to the Library over the years through the generosity of anonymous donors. A new endowment, this one for the support of music for violin and piano, is the McKim Fund in the Library of Congress. Established by a bequest by the late Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, it will support both the composition and performance of violin and piano duos as well as related activities. A list of the gift and trust funds is given in the appendixes.

Services to Congress That the Library's collections are needed and appreciated can be seen by their use. During fiscal 1960 the Legislative Reference Service, the department of the Library charged with the primary responsibility for serving the Congress, answered some 81,000 inquiries—a record number in its history to that point. In 1970 that record-breaking figure had more than doubled, jumping to 171,202.

With 1970 headlines in mind, some of the interests of Congress and of other Library users in 1960 have special significance today. Congress was inquiring about civil rights and election laws, mass transportation, housing and urban renewal, coal-mine safety, pollution of air and water, soil and water conservation, drug advertisements, the outlook in the Near and Middle East, the Arab boycott of Israel, chemical-biological-radiological warfare in relation to disarmament, and home rule for the District of Columbia. The Science and Technology Division cooperated with the Legislative Reference Service in preparing reports on space exploration and national affairs and on the U.S. weather-satellite program. There was general interest in the Orient and in the Soviet Union. This is, of course, a superficial skimming of user interests. It shows, however, when compared to the pages of this report that indeed, the more things change, the more they remain the same. There were reflections 10 years ago of the universal approach to domestic problems, the desire to find out how other countries deal with specific questions, which is commented on in the following chapters as characteristic of today's inquiries. The Law Library, in particular, stresses Congressional interest in comparing the approaches of other nations to issues that confront us.

Borrowers' interests varied little from the previous year; first in demand were the

Reader interests

social sciences, followed by language and literature, science, and history. Readers used 2,421,720 volumes in the Library during fiscal 1970, and Congressional offices, agencies of the Government, libraries outside the Washington area, and other authorized borrowers used 257,438 volumes outside the buildings.

Reference services

Direct reference services given during fiscal 1970 in person, by telephone, and through correspondence totaled 1,103,452. It is interesting to note the increase in telephone requests. Ten years ago the annual total was 292,000; for 1970 it was 480,000. Growing use of the telephone over these 10 years is, of course, not limited to libraries and their users. The demand for speed in transmitting information is characteristic of the age. Ten years ago, the Library's service was improved by installing 100 more lines on the switchboard. Fiscal 1960 was also the first full year of operation of the "through-dialing" incoming interdepartmental dial-code system. Use of the telephone in reference service was further improved and increased by the adoption in fiscal 1965 of the Federal Telecommunications System. The past fiscal year saw the replacement of the Library's 34-year-old telephone switchboard by the Centrex system.

Services to the blind and physically handicapped

The Division for the Blind estimated that in 1960 it was serving some 67,780 readers. Congress, in 1966, extended the program to those who are prevented by other physical impairments from using conventional printed materials. The division, renamed the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, served an estimated 200,000 readers during fiscal 1970. Ten years ago a short paragraph in the annual report stated simply: "Based upon an application study of a magnetic-tape player system for talking books, a contract was placed for prototypes of such a tape player. The results of this contract and others will aid in determining whether it is feasible to alter the present type of talking book, which has not undergone any basic change in 25 years." Although the approach envisioned in this first step did not prove feasible, the idea of talking books on tape was a sound one, and the development of standards for cassettes and players provided a practicable answer. Readers of this report will see that during the past fiscal year 9,000 two-speed cassette players and 5,000 cassette recorder-players were purchased, 319 cassette titles were ordered, and 476 titles were recorded on tape by volunteers. The conventional talking-book disc has also undergone changes in the past 10 years. The 33-rpm discs of 1960 have been improved and supplemented by first 16-rpm and then 8-rpm records, each step making more reading available in a smaller, lighter, easier-to-ship package. Corresponding improvements are continually being made in talking-book players, making them lighter to handle and easier to operate. Circulation of materials to visually handicapped readers totaled 1,952,692 in 1960. In 1970, this figure had more than trebled, visually and physically handicapped readers borrowing 6,228,800 items.

Distribution of cataloging data on cards and tapes

By its intensive cataloging program the Library of Congress attempts not only to gain bibliographic control over its own holdings but also to aid other libraries in their cataloging activities. One of its most successful efforts in this direction has been the printing and sale of catalog cards. In fiscal 1960, titles cataloged for printed cards totaled 87,863; in 1970 that figure had reached 218,714. Cards sold in 1960 numbered some 32 million; in 1970, sales had doubled, with more than 64 million cards sold. There were nearly 10,000 subscribers to the card service in 1960 and over 30,000 in 1970. As a further extension of its service, the Library, through the MARC Distribution Service, has made cataloging data in machine-readable form available to other libraries since March 1969.

Cataloging in Source

For many years, librarians have hoped to find LC cataloging information printed in the books they buy, thus cutting down even further on the time it takes to place a title on the shelves. The completion of "a noteworthy experiment" in this area ended in March 1960 with the publication of a report on Cataloging in Source. The experiment, financed by a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., had tested the financial and technical feasibility of cataloging books in advance of publication and printing the data in the published volume. The project included, in addition to the cataloging phase, a consumer reaction survey of 200 libraries to determine the usefulness to them of preprinted cataloging information. According to the 1960 report, the Library concluded that it could not justify a permanent, full-scale program of Cataloging in Source "in terms of financing, technical considerations, and utility."

Cataloging in Publication

But good ideas never die, and times and conditions change. As the chapter on the Processing Department in this report points out, preparatory work was done during fiscal 1970 to determine the feasibility of a Cataloging in Publication program based on a different concept from that of Cataloging in Source. The earlier program, which had as its goal the inclusion in the book of complete LC cataloging, preferably in the form of a printed card, required catalogers to work from page proof and therefore imposed an extremely tight time schedule. The new program envisions cataloging from galley proof and the inclusion in the book of only those elements that represent professional cataloging decisions: the main entry, added entries, subject headings, and the bibliographic notes made by the cataloger, as well as the LC and Dewey Decimal Classification numbers, the LC card number, and the International Standard Book Number. Acceptance of such a program by publishers and the cataloging time it would require was under investigation at the close of the fiscal year by Verner W. Clapp of the Council on Library Resources. The Association of American Publishers and officials of McGraw-Hill and of Doubleday & Company are assisting the Library in these efforts.

Overseas programs

To aid research libraries in their acquisitions efforts as well as in their cataloging, the Library, during the last decade, embarked on one of its most ambitious undertakings. This was the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, authorized by Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965, which makes the Librarian of Congress responsible for obtaining, insofar as possible, all library materials of value to scholarship, cataloging them promptly upon receipt, and distributing bibliographic information through catalog cards and other means. This has led to the shared cataloging program that in fiscal 1970 utilized the bibliographic information prepared for the national bibliographies of 22 countries in preparing cataloging for prompt distribution to other libraries.

Another overseas program of the Library was in the developmental stage in the first years of the sixties. Public Law 83-480, as amended in 1958, authorized the Librarian of Congress to collect and catalog library materials abroad and to distribute these materials to libraries and research centers in this country, using—within appropriations made by Congress—foreign currencies available as a result of the surplus agricultural commodities distribution program. Extensive plans were laid during fiscal 1960 for establishment of acquisitions and cataloging machinery in eight selected countries and the sum of $2,811,400, of which $145,200 was to be in U.S. dollars, was included in the 1961 budget request for operations during a six-month period. After consideration, however, the House Committee on Appropriations found it desirable to defer action pending further developments. In fiscal

1962, a pilot program, limited to India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic, got under way. By the end of the year, almost 400,000 publications had been shipped to the participating institutions—11 libraries in the India/Pakistan program and 10 in the UAR. At the close of fiscal 1970, in addition to the three countries included in the pilot project, there were Public Law 480 programs in Ceylon, Israel, Nepal, and Yugoslavia. Publications shipped to participating libraries since the beginning of the program totaled 12.7 million. Forty-one libraries, including the Library of Congress, were receiving sets of foreign-language publications from one or more countries, and libraries in the 50 States plus the District of Columbia were receiving a small number of English-language publications printed in Ceylon, India, Nepal, and Pakistan. Through the program, preliminary cataloging is done in five countries and forwarded to the Library of Congress and other participants, and newspapers and official gazettes of India, Pakistan, Nepal, Ceylon, and Indonesia are filmed in New Delhi.

Copyright in the Library of Congress

Just after the close of the fiscal year, the Copyright Office marked the centennial of the law of July 8, 1870, which provided that "all records and other things relating to copyrights and required by law to be preserved, shall be under the control of the librarian of Congress." The hundredth year from this memorable date was a busy one, receipts going over the $2 million mark for the second time in history. Registrations reached an all-time high. The largest increase was in music registrations. Composers were in tune with the times, submitting for registration songs about such topics as ecology, miniskirts, heart transplants, and hippies.

Revision of the copyright law

Another year passed without action on a copyright revision bill. With optimism, the Register of Copyrights wrote in his report for 1960: ". . . attention was again focused on the need of a general revision of the Copyright Law . . . ." Congress in 1956 had authorized the Copyright Office to undertake studies to be used as a basis for formulation of a new law. The studies, completed in fiscal 1960, had been favorably received by persons interested in copyright law, the Register said, and were not only being used in copyright research but also referred to increasingly in court decisions. The subsequent history of copyright law revision has been recorded annually in the pages of these reports. This past year the tangled issue of cable television could not be unraveled and shortly after the close of fiscal 1970, Senator John L. McClellan, chairman of the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights of the Senate Judiciary Committee, announced that the subcommittee would seek no further action in the Senate during the session.

Appropriations for fiscal 1970

Legislation specifically concerning the Library of Congress is listed in the appendixes. High in interest during the first six months of the fiscal year was the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, Public Law 91-145. Signed on December 12, 1969, the act appropriated $43,856,300 directly to the Library. Through supplemental funds for pay raises this figure was increased to $46,957,000. In addition, the sum of $4,197,000 was appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol for use on Library buildings. It should be noted that Public Law 91-280, enacted later in the year, transfers authority to purchase office equipment and furniture for the Library from the Architect of the Capitol to the Librarian of Congress.

Amount returned to the Treasury

When discussing appropriations, it is always a satisfaction to note the amount that the Library deposits annually in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury from the sale of cards and technical publications, applied copyright fees, and other sources. This past year the sum came to $8,337,000 or 18 percent of the direct appropriations to the Library for fiscal year 1970.

Funds for the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging are included in the appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Law 91-204, signed March 5, 1970, appropriated $6,737,000 to the Commissioner of Education for transfer to the Librarian of Congress. The act made it possible, however, for the President to withhold two percent of the total appropriated but not more than 15 of any single appropriation. With the addition of supplemental funds for pay raises, the sum available for NPAC was $5,811,450.

Passed before this report was written, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for fiscal 1971 provided $50,397,000 in direct appropriations to the Library.

Tax Reform Act of 1969

Effects of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, predicted by many libraries, are already being felt by the Library of Congress. Under the act, personal papers—correspondence, speeches, diaries, manuscripts, compositions, and the like—are treated as ordinary income property and not as capital assets, if they are held by the one who created them, by the one for whom they were created, or by the one who has received them as a gift from the creator. In addition, the tax deduction allowed the donor of such ordinary income property is severely limited. As a result, many authors, composers, artists, and public figures who formerly enriched the libraries of the Nation with gifts of their papers have either discontinued their gifts, deferred them, or deposited rather than donated their papers, pending a possible change in the law. As this report points out, however, some donors who have already established substantial collections of their papers in the Library of Congress have continued to add to them. On the other hand, it is significant that not one new gift of a manuscript collection was received by the Library from January 1970 to the close of the fiscal year. The Library's great collections of papers of statemen, scientists, authors, musicians, artists, educators, and other figures form the raw material from which our history is reconstructed, strengthened, and embellished. The Tax Reform Act threatens to cut off the supply of that material and could well result in impoverishing our national heritage.

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

By signing S. 1519 (Public Law 91-345) on July 20, 1970, President Nixon created the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, an independent agency within the executive branch. The Librarian of Congress is a member ex officio of the Commission. In addition, 14 other members will be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Despite some reservations about the act, the President said that he looks to the Commission "to seek the improvement of America's knowledge of knowledge, its libraries and information centers," a task he described as "a crucial one, for the continuing health and enrichment of our Nation."

Automation

The coupling of libraries and information science in the Commission's responsibilities did not lift a single eyebrow. For some time the two terms have been natural companions. Only 10 years earlier, however, a reader searching the annual report would have looked in vain for such terms as "computer," "information systems," "automation," "machine-readable," or "data processing." With perseverance he might have come on the entries for "information retrieval, mechanization studies on" and "mechanization." A year earlier, new developments in the field of mechanized indexing had been investigated with the hope of finding some application to the Library's collection of over 125,000 technical reports. In January 1958 an interdepartmental Committee on Mechanized Information Retrieval was established to study application of machine methods to the control of the general collections. Three major corporations in the computer field offered "to pursue mechanized-system studies" without cost to the Library. The following year, studies received from the General Electric Company, Thompson Ramo-Wooldridge, Inc., and the International Business Machines Corporation were reviewed by the interdepartmental committee. At a general staff meeting on April 19, 1960, the use of mechanical equipment in the Library at the time, the results of the three surveys, and the committee's activities were described. The following year, an information systems specialist was appointed. The developments in the past 10 years have been reported fully in the Library's annual reports and other publications, by the library and data processing press, and at innumerable conferences, conventions, and institutes. The Library's organizational structure now includes a Technical Processes Research Office, a MARC Development Office, a MARC Editorial Office, and an Information Systems Office with three subdivisions. Conversation at the Library bristles with acronyms—MARC, RECON, LIV, CARDS, IRIS, START, DAMP, among others—that denote automation projects. Programs in various stages of study and development during fiscal 1970 are outlined in the following chapters.

One of the important developments of the past decade has been the effort of the three national libraries—the National Agricultural Library, the National Library of Medicine, and the Library of Congress—to adopt common goals in their automation programs. Directed by the U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services, established in 1968, groups composed of staff members from the three libraries have been active in a variety of technical areas.

Serials data

During fiscal 1970 the task force concentrated its attention on the national serials problem. After completion by the Library of Congress of the first phase of the National Serials Data Project and the compilation and subsequent publication of a MARC format for serials, the directors of the three national libraries accepted the task force's recommendation for continued efforts to establish a national serials system. As a beginning step, a National Serials Pilot Project was inaugurated in September 1969, under the sponsorship of the Association of Research Libraries, with funds granted by the National Agricultural Library and with policy guidance from the task force. The objective of the pilot project has been to produce, in machine-readable form, data about live scientific and technical serials that can be of immediate use to the scientific and library communities and that can also serve as a basis for continuing investigations of the problems involved in automated control of serial literature. Continuation of the project was assured after the close of the fiscal year when the three libraries agreed to provide joint financial support.

Exhibitions

Funds were appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol in fiscal 1960 for the improvement of exhibit facilities in the Library's Main Building, and in that year the calendar of the Exhibits Officer was studded with meetings with members of the Architect's Office and the staff of the Library's Buildings and Grounds Division to discuss display cases and the design of an information and sales desk. Since that time, the Library's constantly expanding operations have encroached seriously on the exhibit areas. New types of equipment have been added in an effort to make the greatest possible use of the little space still available for display of materials from the national collections.

With the wealth available in these collections, Library exhibitions can offer an infinite variety of subjects to the beholder. Probably the most admired exhibit of fiscal 1970 was one of 16th-century chiaroscuro color woodcuts from a collection that originally belonged to the Earl of Pembroke. These prints had been protected and preserved by the former owner in a large album, acquired by the Library in

1918. The album has been taken apart by the staff of the Preservation Office and the prints matted, thus making them available for exhibition. The 24th in the series of Library exhibitions marking significant anniversaries in the histories of the States opened on December 14, 1969, commemorating the sesquicentennial of Alabama's admission as the 22d State of the Union. Nearly 150 items, including rare books, broadsides, manuscripts, maps, drawings, newspapers, prints, and photographs, illustrated the history and development of the State from its early exploration to the early 20th-century.

Special events at the Library are usually augmented by special exhibits. Examples during fiscal 1970 were the displays arranged for the International Poetry Festival and for the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the African Section. Among the 28 exhibitions in the divisions of the Reference Department, one honored the golden anniversary of Richard Rodgers as a Broadway composer and one featured the Negro in American history.

New Library Showcase exhibits centered on the centennial of professional baseball, the mood and life of the city of Boston 200 years ago, the bicentennial of the Boston Massacre, and the tricentennial of the establishment of "Charles Town," the first permanent settlement in South Carolina.

Traveling exhibits

Of the two displays organized and circulated under the Library of Congress Traveling Exhibition Service, Preservation Through Documentation was shown at six locations and the 21st National Exhibition of Prints at two. The service was established last year through a gift from the American Paper Institute.

In response to 50 requests from museums, libraries, and other public institutions, 581 pieces were lent from the Library collection for exhibit. In connection with several of these loans, attractive and scholarly catalogs were published, for example, *Art in South Carolina,* by the Gibbes Art Gallery, Charleston, and *Leonard Baskin,* by the National Collection of Fine Arts.

A full list of exhibits is given in the appendixes.

Bicentennial of the American Revolution

"The United States was born of rebellion and grew to greatness through revolution. No other nation, it is safe to say, has a revolutionary history that is so long or so comprehensive, and no other has a record that is so subversive," Henry Steele Commager wrote a decade ago. Preservation of the priceless documents of our national heritage has long been one responsibility of the Library; another is to share these documents with all America through an extensive publications and exhibits program. Just a decade ago, the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, of which the Librarian of Congress was a member, was climaxing its operations and the Library, instead of relaxing, was already deeply involved in the plans for the forthcoming four-year observance of the Civil War Centennial. With a seeming disregard for chronology, the Library now is just as deeply involved in plans for the Bicentennial of the American Revolution and the Librarian of Congress is an ex officio member of the President's American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Interestingly enough, the public does not yet share this anticipation of the 200th anniversary of the Nation's violent birth with the same intensity. Although reader interest in the Centennial of the Civil War was strongly evidenced in 1960 by reference requests, inquiries about the American Revolution in 1970 are not common enough to merit special mention in Reference Department reports. Nevertheless, reflection on our national beginnings has never been more timely than it is today.

Last year's report announced the appointment of a staff of professional historians for the American Revolution Bicentennial Office, established under the direction of the Assistant Librarian. For guidance in organizing a balanced Bicentennial program, I appointed an advisory committee of recognized scholars of the Revolutionary era, which brought together the diverse talents and insights of John R. Alden, James B. Duke professor of history, Duke University; Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., Librarian of the American Philosophical Society; Julian P. Boyd, editor of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson;* Lyman H. Butterfield, editor of *The Adams Papers;* Jack P. Greene, professor of history, Johns Hopkins University; Aubrey C. Land, research professor of history, University of Georgia; Merrill Jensen, Vilas research professor of history, University of Wisconsin; Adrienne Koch, professor of history, University of Maryland; Edmund S. Morgan, Sterling professor of history, Yale University; and Richard B. Morris, Gouverneur Morris professor of history at Columbia University.

Advisory Committee

This committee held its first meeting at the Library on January 12, 1970, with members of the Library staff. A major element of the Bicentennial program is the compilation and publication of guides and bibliographies describing the Library's incomparable resources for the study of the American Revolution. One of the most important of these will be a guide to manuscript sources. The advisory committee emphasized the importance of this endeavor in a resolution urging the several States to model a manuscript guide series after the Library's format. The resolution has been endorsed by the national Bicentennial Commission and leading historical and archival societies. One of the endorsing bodies, the American Association for State and Local History, is establishing its own Bicentennial program and has pledged its cooperation in implementing the resolution among member organizations. The committee also endorsed a proposal that the Library undertake to collect, edit, and publish the letters not included in Edmund C. Burnett's eight-volume edition of the *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress,* published between 1921 and 1936 by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Symposia

Through a substantial grant from the Cafritz Foundation the Library's proposal for a five-year series of symposia for discussion of the key issues of the American Revolution and its relationship to subsequent world history will become a reality. The grant will make it possible for the Library not only to present scholars of international renown but also to publish papers of the symposia.

Many of the Library's programs were outlined in a report describing plans of the various Federal agencies for observance of the Bicentennial, which was delivered to the President on July 4, 1970. The Library's segment of the report was issued separately for limited distribution in a brochure. Its title, *Liberty and Learning,* was taken from James Madison's remarks in 1822 concerning "establishments for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge" in a free republic. "What spectacle can be more edifying or more seasonable, than that of Liberty & Learning, each leaning on the other for their mutual & surest support?" the fourth President asked. His words, which will form the motif for the James Madison Memorial Building, also provide a solid rationale for the Library's Bicentennial programs.

Publications

Important reflections of the Library's collections and services are its publications. Offering readers, scholars, professors, students, collectors, scientists, librarians and library users, and many others knowledge of the national collections, vicarious participation in the Library's cultural activities, and the benefits of its processing, bibliographic, and reference services, the Library's publications are essential to the widest possible extension of its services.

One fruit of the Bicentennial program, for example, was the first of the Library's American Revolution facsimiles, a reproduction in color of Paul Revere's engraving of the Boston Massacre, 1770, accompanied by a background essay. The exhibition observing the sesquicentennial of Alabama's statehood was accompanied by a 74-page catalog, heavily illustrated. The International Poetry Festival was marked by a special issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* featuring a collection of poems by the Library's Consultants in Poetry in English from 1937 to 1970. Archibald MacLeish, poet and former Librarian of Congress, wrote his poem "In and Come In" especially for this issue. The 10th anniversary of the African Section prompted another special issue of the *Quarterly Journal* in July, this one centering on Africana in the Library.

Award-winning publications

Three LC publications received awards in the seventh annual Government Publications Contest, sponsored by the Federal Editors Association. First place in the category for popular publications of 50 pages or more printed in one color, was taken by the Alabama catalog, third place by *Children and Poetry.* The October 1969 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* won first place in the category for popular magazines printed in one color, the fourth time in five years that the *Journal* has received an award from FEA for general appearance and editorial excellence, including Best of Show in 1967.

Because of the loss of transferred funds, the *World List of Future International Meetings* ceased publication with the September-October 1969 issue. The monthly *Calendar of Events in the Library of Congress* welcomed the seventies by appearing in a new format in January. The *Monthly Checklist of State Publications,* in honor of its 60th birthday, also adopted a new format. Far from settling down to a quiet old age, it flaunted a bright blue cover on the anniversary issue in December 1969 and, with 2,978 entries, more than trebled the 942 listed in the golden anniversary issue of 1959.

Pre-1956 Imprints

In one of his letters Lord Chesterfield writes that "The more one works, the more willing one is to work." His sentiment must be shared by the staff compiling the *National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 Imprints,* who took long enough on April 24, 1970, to celebrate the dispatch to the printer of the hundredth volume of this monumental work, before returning to the preparation of the remaining 485-plus volumes. This is the Library's—indeed, perhaps the world's—largest single bibliographic venture to date and has been hailed as "a major source of knowledge for the whole world of learning." Already its value to other libraries has been acknowledged. One subscriber declared that the catalog was "Heaven-sent for cataloging a lot of odd and obscure books." Martha Shepard, Director of the Reference Branch of the National Library of Canada, in her review in the *Canadian Library Journal,* wrote: "The Library of Congress and the staff involved in the editorial work of the *Catalog* are to be congratulated, and librarians and bibliographers all over the world owe them a debt which it is impossible to assess or repay."

Electronic photocomposition

New technologies have created greater changes in printing in these past 10 years than in any other time since man began the attempt to reproduce his thoughts in multiple copies. The techniques hold the promise of reducing the labor and time that go into many of the Library's cumulative publications and of improving the timeliness of revised and updated editions. These goals are not reached overnight. Much study and effort must be expended before the switch is flipped and the data begin to appear with miraculous speed in alphanumeric characters. The seventh edition of *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress,* produced in cooperation with the Government Printing Office on the Linofilm, was delivered from the Government Printing Office in October 1966.

Experimental work on it had begun in June 1963. Congress granted funds for its production in fiscal 1965 and keyboarding of the copy began in October 1964. Since January 1966 the supplements to the seventh edition have also been composed on the Linofilm. Composition of the eighth edition will be on the Linotron, a further advancement. The three-volume *Index to the Theodore Roosevelt Papers,* the first in the series of indexes to the Presidents' Papers to be composed on the Linotron, and *Symbols of American Libraries,* the retitled 10th edition of *Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress,* also composed on the Linotron, appeared in fiscal 1970. Conversion to the Linotron of the *Digest of Public General Bills,* the National Referral Center's directories of information resources, and certain publications of the Hispanic Foundation are expected to be the next to follow suit.

"Most noteworthy of the Library's . . . new publications was the 1,193-page *A Guide to the Study of the United States of America,"* declared the annual report for 1960 with evident pride. That pride was well founded for close to 26,500 copies have been sold since its publication. Compilation of a supplement with 2,943 entries, covering the years 1956 through 1965, was completed during fiscal 1970. Publication is scheduled for calendar 1972.

It is difficult to measure the reduction of thought to print and paper. Manuscript pages—the raw material for this process—came into the Publications Office at the rate of 100 pages a week during the past fiscal year. Some of these pages reached the market in serials. Others appeared in monographs, which ranged from *American Doctoral Dissertations on the Arab World, 1883-1968,* to *The Sousa Band; a Discography,* from *Children & Poetry* to *Presidential Inaugurations,* from *Directory of Information Resources in the United States: General Toxicology* to *Folklore of the North American Indians,* from *The Negro in the United States* to *Newspapers Currently Received and Permanently Retained in the Library of Congress.* The increase in the size of the annual edition of *Library of Congress Publications in Print* gives some idea of the growing LC publishing program. In 1960 it listed 280 titles; in 1970, 538. Publications issued in the past year are given in the appendixes.

Federal Library Committee

To achieve better utilization of library resources and facilities, provide more effective planning, development, and operation of Federal libraries, and promote exchange of experience, skill, and resources, the Federal Library Committee was established in 1965 by the Library of Congress and the Bureau of the Budget with headquarters at the Library. The 12 permanent members of the committee represent the three national libraries and the executive departments. The six remaining members represent independent agencies and are elected every two years on a rotating basis. There are five official observers and guest observers are appointed from time to time.

Upon the retirement of Paul Howard from the Library in February 1970, Frank Kurt Cylke became executive secretary. An Executive Advisory Committee, established by the Librarian of Congress and charged with the responsibility of developing policy recommendations regarding program planning and the acquisition and allocation of fiscal resources, met for the first time in May 1970. It consists of seven members, four serving for one year and three for two years. John Sherrod, Director of the National Agricultural Library, is chairman through June 1971.

Among achievements during fiscal 1970 were two conferences with themes pertinent to Federal library needs: a Federal Information Resources Conference cosponsored by the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information (COSATI)

Task Group on Library Programs, March 26-27, 1970, and the American Society for Information Science's Innovation in Communications Conference, April 9-10, 1970. A Federal Library Advisory Service (FLAS) was developed to provide necessary one-time, no-cost, impartial library overviews. As a first step in the coordination of Federal library and information sciences research funding activities, the Indiana University Research Center for Library and Information Science (RCLIS) was awarded an $83,843 contract by the U.S. Army, Office Chief of Engineers, TISA Project, to "prepare a state-of-the-art study which will identify all current Federal library research and evaluate it as to its objectives."

Designed by the Subcommittee on Statistical Programs and the Executive Secretary, the National Plan for Federal Library Statistics was cleared by the Office of Management and Budget on June 26, 1970. The plan will be tested during fiscal year 1970 and formally implemented during fiscal year 1972.

On the recommendation of the Federal Library Committee, a project to develop a research design for a comprehensive study of the use, bibliographic control, and distribution of U.S. Federal, State, and local government publications was made possible by a grant of $6,704 from the U.S. Office of Education. The study was being pursued by the Indiana University Foundation at the close of the fiscal year.

A grant from the ERIC Clearinghouse for Library and Information Sciences (CLIS) to publish 4,200 copies of a revised and updated *Roster of Federal Libraries* and 4,000 copies of *Research Resources of Federal Libraries* was received on March 12, 1970. A month later, on April 15, 1970, ERIC/CLIS authorized the publication of 5,000 copies of *Research Design: Library Cooperation Planning and Action in the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area.*

Staff

These reflections on the last decade and more specifically the last fiscal year opened with a reference to the seeming anomaly that although constantly changing, things remain the same. Historians, studying eras, nations, and movements, know this. Parents see it in their children and in themselves. And the Librarian of Congress, considering the changing permanence (or permanent change) of the Library's activities, sees it even more vividly in the staff responsible for those activities. That the Library of Congress from its beginning has had a zealous and generous staff cannot be argued. The Library has also had a lively, interested, and interesting staff, a staff with courage, originality, a willingness to work, and a determination to make it work—no matter what that particular "it" may be, from publication of a 600-volume catalog to the establishment of a worldwide acquisitions program, from application of computer technology to the Library's many complex routines to preservation of brittle books, from locating and serving the Nation's blind and physically handicapped readers to indexing and filming thousands of manuscripts. During the last 10 years the Library has lost valued and valuable staff members. But also over the same 10 years, it has gained others of talent and promise who will add further luster to the Library's tradition of service. Most comforting of all is the realization that no one is ever completely replaced. The special contributions that each one makes are his own. His successors will do the job and do it well but in a different way, which is good.

Ten years ago, I concluded the introduction to the annual report by saying:

"The Library of Congress, like many public institutions, is the lengthened shadow of those individuals who carry on its operations. The measure of their collective talents, and of their working together effectively, is the measure of the Library's accomplishment . . . . To this the pages that follow bear witness."

Chapter 1

PROCESSING at the Library of Congress is the primary responsibility of 1,700 employees in a department organized into 17 divisions and offices and an equal number of overseas centers. This short 10-letter word denotes the many activities needed to acquire books and other materials for the Library's collections, to catalog, classify, and otherwise prepare them for use by the scholar; to administer the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging and the Public Law 480 Program; to produce and distribute catalog cards for libraries across the Nation; to prepare book catalogs and accessions lists for publication; to maintain and develop the Library of Congress and the Dewey Decimal classification schemes; and to conduct research in areas for which the Department is responsible. Toward the close of the fiscal year, this last responsibility was expanded with the establishment of the MARC Development Office in the Processing Department. The office, headed by Mrs. Henriette D. Avram, will be charged with the development and implementation of systems for recording cataloging data in machine-readable form; for using those records to produce book catalogs, special listings, and other printed output; and for developing applications of these records to internal bibliographical controls.

During fiscal year 1970 the Department's accomplishments included:

- Direction of the NPAC office in Vienna transferred to local personnel, making it the fifth shared cataloging center so operated.

- Procurement for other American libraries, through the Public Law 480 Program, of over 1,400,000 publications from Ceylon, India, Israel, Nepal, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

- Purchase of some 900,000 pieces for the Library's collections.

- Centralization of all activities involving the acquisition and distribution of U.S. Government publications in a new Federal Documents Section.

- Preparation of printer's copy for *Non-GPO Imprints Received in the Library of Congress July 1967–December 1969.*

- Completion of the 60th year of publication of the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications.*

- Acquisition through nonpurchase sources of over 5 million items for subsequent screening by the Library's selection staff.

- Establishment of the MARC Development Office.

- Investigation of the feasibility of a permanent Cataloging in Publication program.

- Addition of nearly 60,000 current titles to the MARC data base.

- Conversion to machine-readable form, through a pilot project, of older cataloging data.

- Arrangement for publication by the American Library Association of all romanization tables approved by the ALA and the Library of Congress.

- Compilation of an expanded second edition of the *Outline of the Library of Congress Classification,* a revised fourth edition of Class N (Fine Arts), and an extensive outline of Class K (Law) for publication in fiscal 1971.

- Addition of courses on subject cataloging and serials cataloging to the Library's instruction program.

- Completion of editorial work on the 18th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification.*

- Improved service to card subscribers, added space for card stock, and sale of over 64 million cards.

- Expansion of the 15-million-card Main Catalog into larger quarters.

- Growth of the Library's general catalogs by 1,600,000 cards.

- Editing of over 900,000 entries for the *National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 Imprints.*

- Preparation of one-third of the camera copy for the 42-volume quinquennial (1965-69) cumulation of the *Library of Congress Catalog–Books: Subjects.*

- Recording of 1,400,000 serial issues in the Library's Serial Record.

- Publication of the three-year (1966-68) cumulation of *New Serial Titles.*

- Research into the technical processes involved in bibliographical control.

- Appearance, at the editor's request, in *Library Resources and Technical Services* of an annual survey of departmental activities.

- Inauguration of the weekly *Processing Department Newsletter,* compiled by Paul E. Edlund, executive officer, as an aid to better communication throughout the Department.

Acquisitions and Overseas Operations

When it comes to suspense, to those following the fate of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, fiscal 1970 surpassed all of Pauline's perils. The level of funding for the program which is supported by appropriations to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for transfer to the Library of Congress, remained in doubt until March 1970. With the very real possibility that only $4.5 million would be available in fiscal 1970, as compared with $5.5 million in the previous year, the Library had to keep expenditures within this lower amount without endangering the foundations of the program. Expansion of the program to other countries was deferred, recruitment and training of personnel were curtailed, and production imbalances, caused in part by the reduction-in-force of NPAC employees during the latter part of fiscal 1969, went uncorrected. The enactment of Public Law 91-204, making $5,811,450 available for obligation, ended eight months of uncertainty and allowed the Library to begin to make up for these unavoidable deficiencies. The emphasis placed during the year on rapid cataloging and the widespread distribution of cataloging data is illustrated by the following table.

NPAC Activities, 1970

	Amount available	Percentage of total
Acquisition of library materials	$1,046,061	18
Cataloging and classification	$4,416,702	76
Administration and services	$ 348,687	6
Total	$5,811,450	100

Direction of activities in Vienna was transferred to the local staff, bringing the number of self-operating shared cataloging centers to five—London, The Hague, Paris, Oslo, and Vienna. Most of the centers will eventually be operated entirely by local personnel, making regular visits by Library of Congress staff increasingly important. Edmond L. Applebaum, the Assistant Director for Acquisitions and Overseas Operations, inspected the NPAC centers in Florence, London, Oslo, Vienna, and The Hague, while Frank M. McGowan, the Chief of the Overseas Operations Division, visited those in Wiesbaden, Belgrade, and Tokyo, as well as the regional acquisitions center in Djakarta. A virtual doubling of the number of titles being listed in the *Deutsche Bibliographie* made it possible to reduce the staff of the Wiesbaden office by one-third.

Since January 1970 the State Library in Pretoria has supplied multiple sets of printed cards for South African publications. They are sent through a bookdealer in Cape Town, where LC's blanket-order selections are noted. The multiple sets are airmailed to the Library, where they are used as preliminary catalog cards and are circulated to the Reference Department's recommending officers, eliminating the need to make photographic copies of bibliographic entries in the *South African National Bibliography*. A similar arrangement with the National Library of Canada effected additional economies. The School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London forwarded the first group of cataloging data sheets for publications in those African languages that the Nairobi center is not equipped to handle. The Sudan was added to the countries covered by the Nairobi field director, who visited, at least once during the year, all the areas within his responsibility.

National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging

Shared Cataloging Center Activities, 1970

	Bibliography entries received	Titles sent to the Library of Congress	Pieces sent to the Library of Congress
Austria	6,679	1,541	2,916
England	28,748	9,760	(1)
France	17,557	10,067	(1)
Germany	89,201	16,143	17,957
Italy	11,650	8,433	10,137
Japan	28,286	11,405	13,126
Netherlands	25,600	5,405	5,917
Scandinavia	23,267	8,977	9,744
Yugoslavia	8,595	2,661	3,494
Total	239,583	74,392	(1)

Items Acquired by Regional Acquisitions Center Activities

	Purchase	Gift	Exchange	Total, 1970	Total, 1969
Brazil	2,744	5,585	14,505	22,834	18,338
East Africa	11,836	738	11,451	24,025	19,073
Indonesia [2]	149,577	9,500		159,077	190,710
Total	164,577	15,823	25,956	205,936	228,121

(1) Information unavailable.

[2] Copies acquired for 11 participants, including the Library of Congress.

Distribution of depository sets of Library of Congress cards was reduced to 87 NPAC participants, a drop of nine, and cards for Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and South Asian publications were sent only to libraries requesting them. New guidelines for acquisitions also helped to cut expenditures by eliminating materials of marginal value such as calendars, slip laws, promotion leaflets, correspondence courses, and unrevised reprints.

The *UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries*, March-April and May-June 1970, contains a two-part study on shared cataloging, written under contract with UNESCO, by Herman Liebaers, Director of the Bibliothèque Royale Albert I in Brussels and current President of the International Federation of Library Associations. In this report Dr. Liebaers describes the program to date and evaluates it in international terms. The extension of shared cataloging techniques was a major topic on the agenda of the International Meeting of Cataloging Experts, convened in Copenhagen in August 1969 by the IFLA Committee on Uniform Cataloguing Rules, immediately preceding the general conference of the International Federation of Library Associations. Working papers by C. Sumner Spalding, LC's Assistant Director for Cataloging; Jean Lunn, Director of the Cataloguing Branch of the National Library of Canada; and F.G. Kaltwasser, Director of the Catalog Division of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, were devoted to the subject. All those attending the meeting expressed their strong support for a further development of this system for the international exchange of bibliographic information.

Despite the year's uncertainties, NPAC continued to progress toward its ultimate goals. Already, it has had a marked effect on the cataloging costs and procedures of research libraries. The amount of Library of Congress cataloging produced annually has roughly doubled since the inception of the program. In addition, the program has become a significant source for foreign acquisitions, greatly enriching the Library's collections and strengthening its international bibliographic services. Broader geographic coverage and greater speed in cataloging, card printing, and card distribution are future goals.

Public Law 480 Program

The problems and rewards of the overseas offices vary to a considerable degree. Even if civil service regulations did not require it, rotation of personnel would be highly desirable, since each field director brings his own individual qualities to the position and is able to apply fresh solutions and a new approach. In line with this principle, several reassignments were made during fiscal 1970. Four of the field directors returned to the United States for consultation and leave during the year. In the spring of 1970 the Chief of the Overseas Operations Division spent five weeks visiting seven of the foreign centers, including three which are administered under the Public Law 480 Program. Discussing problems directly with local staff is an invaluable experience, greatly appreciated by the participants and providing an insight into the difficulties inherent in maintaining American programs abroad.

The office in Karachi moved from rented quarters in a residential district to the building of the American consulate general, where space had become available with the transfer of the American Embassy to the new capital in Islamabad. More centrally located for vendors, the new quarters are also more efficient for mail and communication services. In the second half of the year, the office took over the reviewing and printing of Pakistani catalog entries, which had formerly been sent to New Delhi for handling. This change should expedite the forwarding of books and cards to Washington and result in a more current *Accessions List: Pakistan.* This list continued to be the subject of praise by its users. A Pakistani author and publisher wrote: "We cannot help expressing our surprise—and pleasure, too—at the wide range of the selection of Pakistani publications both in the state and regional languages. This . . . *Accessions List* gives the lie to the anti-U.S. propaganda that the Americans are only money-minded."

Two members of the staff of the New Delhi office visited documents centers in 12 of India's states and union territories and were well received. In a total approach to library procedures and problems, other staff members spent three weeks of half-time days working in all areas

Publications Acquired for the Library of Congress and Over 300 Other American Libraries Through the Public Law 480 Program

Country	Commercial and institutional			Government		Total, fiscal 1970	Total, January 1962 to June 30, 1970
	Newspapers	Serials	Monographs	Serials	Monographs		
Ceylon	2,002	6,831	8,262	9,765	586	27,446	82,100
India	170,181	264,538	128,418	163,265	13,529	739,931	5,772,493
Israel	4,251	36,428	27,029	15,911	2,528	86,147	1,534,881
Nepal	8,340	23,173	3,479	873	228	36,093	155,473
Pakistan	64,293	99,663	19,811	14,110	1,657	199,534	1,483,746
United Arab Republic	67,940	29,356	44,294	13,442	2,954	157,986	2,011,641
Yugoslavia	55,929	85,519	50,187			191,635	678,134
Total	372,936	545,508	281,480	217,366	21,482	1,438,772	[1] 12,710,804–

[1] Includes 992,336 pieces from Indonesia acquired July 1963 through June 196[illegible].

of the USIS American library. The microfilming laboratory in New Delhi increased its production and began filming Indonesian newspapers shipped from the acquisitions center in Djakarta. At present, 127 newspapers and periodicals and 42 official gazettes are being filmed by the laboratory. The *Accessions List: India* was mailed to 457 libraries in the United States, 236 in India, and 26 in Pakistan. Among the 35 other countries receiving it were Colombia, Korea, Sweden, and Tanzania.

At the beginning of the year the Cairo office divided its orders between two dealers, one providing Egyptian commercial publications, the other noncommercial titles and the output of six Lebanese, two Syrian, and one Iraqi publisher. The acquisition of Lebanese monographs was tripled, and the total number of monographs acquired increased by 60 percent. The acting field director spent one week per month in Cairo, but the office continued to suffer from the lack of a permanent, full-time administrator.

During the first years of the joint NPAC and Public Law 480 center in Belgrade, there was a reservoir of wanted imprints of previous years that dealers supplied from their ready stock. During 1970 this reservoir disappeared. Despite blanket-order arrangements, which theoretically cover all the Yugoslav republics, current publications are difficult to procure. That the number of monographs remained at the same level as in the previous year is attributable to the sustained efforts of the field director. Fully 20 percent of the total were obtained as a result of his continued scrutiny of all available sources of bibliographic information, including dealers' catalogs, newspaper advertisements, and personal examination of materials in bookstores and at book fairs in Belgrade, Sarajevo, Ljubljana, Zagreb, Rijeka, and points along the Istrian coast.

Although at the beginning of the fiscal year it was expected that financial considerations would force the closing of the center at Tel Aviv before June 1970, the Library was informed in October that available funds should suffice to carry a reduced program through fiscal 1971.

Without the cooperation and assistance of the Department of State, the programs just described and many of the other activities reported in this section would be impossible. The Department's overseas facilities were invaluable in the establishment of purchase arrangements and of exchange agreements between the Library and foreign institutions and in the acquisition of materials for the Library in regions where formal procurement channels are as yet nonexistent.

Purchases

Mechanized control of the Library's acquisitions by purchase, a joint long-range effort of the Order Division and the Information Systems Office, moved significantly nearer its goal. In August 1969 the design report for automation of the Order Division was completed. The first equipment components were ordered, installed, and used for program testing and personnel training. The experience so gained resulted in some changes in basic design. Generalized programs for use by other projects and divisions, as well as specific programs to execute predefined modules of the Order Division system, were then written, and schedules for conversion from manual to automated operations were prepared and refined. To concentrate the maximum effort on programs for the initial processing and printing of individual purchase orders, programming for an accounting subsystem was postponed until fiscal 1971. The total system will also serve as a pilot project for an automated process file and for testing the concept of a central bibliographical record developed by each successive step, from the recommending of a title to the completion of its cataloging and placement on the Library's shelves.

Among items acquired through the Special Reserve Fund, established by Congress as a continuing source for "the purchase, when approved by the Librarian, of special and unique materials for addition to the collection," were letters and manuscripts of 15 Presidents of the United States and nine other prominent Americans, including Salmon P. Chase, Henry Clay, Edward Everett Hale, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Daniel Webster; a book from the library of Thomas Jefferson; and a rare tapestry map of New Netherland (New York) in 1626.

Exchanges

Arrangements for the international exchange of sets of official documents are maintained by the Library with 107 institutions in more than 70 countries throughout the world. They were established either through executive agreements formally concluded by the Department of State or through informal negotiations on the part of the Library of Congress. Not all of these arrangements have functioned satisfactorily, and the Exchange and Gift Division has, during the past two years, worked toward improving the unproductive ones. This effort has been prompted both by considerations of good management and economy of operation and by the direct request of the General Accounting Office, which holds that in these exchanges the Library should receive publications in equal number or of equal value from each recipient of a full or a partial set of U.S. Government publications. It is fair to say that exchanges of documents work best with governments of countries which, like the United States, have a centralized government printer and a distributing agency empowered to collect and dispatch sets of official publications on exchange. Arrangements with countries not in this category tend to be ineffective and to require constant attention. On the other hand, the Library's own position needs strengthening, since a significant and growing number of agencies are issuing publications that are not produced through the Government Printing Office and, as a result, are not available to the Library for exchange.

A more aggressive approach to nonofficial exchanges, which was inaugurated by the Hispanic Exchange Section and later extended to other sections, affected existing agreements and also reactivated dormant ones. To established partners with the same subject interests, the section sent a list of available exchange materials in that subject area, accompanied by a covering letter. The first group of 274 letters covered 12 subject areas. Only institutions that responded were retained on the mailing list for future offers. Although barely 20 percent of those addressed responded to the first letter, returns from the second mounted to 65 percent.

New exchange arrangements with foreign institutions made during fiscal 1970 were distributed geographically as follows: African-Asian, 149; British Commonwealth, 250; European, 53; and Hispanic, 29. Among them were exchanges with the Mongolian State Public Library and the National Library of Albania.

The Federal Documents Section was established in March 1970 to bring together all activities within the Exchange and Gift Division involving the acquisition and distribution of U.S. Government publications. The new section continued the work of the former U.S. Government Publications Bibliographic Project by acquiring 60,600 non-GPO imprints for the Library. It also sent copies of 1,864 titles to the Government Printing Office for possible inclusion in the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications.* Of these, 92 percent were selected for listing, 5.7 percent were returned as duplicates of publications received from other sources, and only 2.3 percent were rejected as out of scope. *Non-GPO Imprints Received in the Library of Congress July 1967-December 1969; a Selective Checklist,* which appeared in September, shortly after the close of fiscal 1970, includes entries for 1,112 monographs and 213 serials together with a subject index. Since the checklist includes only publications of research and informational value for which bibliographical data are not available, items that fall within the scope of the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, Nuclear Science Abstracts, Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports, U.S. Government Research and Development Reports,* and *Research in Education,* as well as administrative issuances are omitted.

The Monthly Checklist Section became the State Documents Section, with responsibility for acquiring all State publications for the Library's collections. It continues to compile the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* whose December 1969 issue marked the completion of 60 years of continuous publication. Begun in January 1910, it is—with the exception of the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress,* the catalogs of copyright entries, and the bulletins prepared by the Copyright Office—the Library's oldest serial publication. A pioneer in its field, it was the first current bibliography of the publications of all the States. During its six decades the *Checklist* has grown from an initial listing of 3,500 titles to over 21,000 entries in volume 60. The publication has not only provided bibliographical control for the documents listed, but it has also, through the acquisition of the publications themselves, made it possible for the Library of Congress to assemble a comprehensive collection of State documents. The Library has encouraged State governments to establish central depositories to collect and distribute the publications of their respective States. At present 40 States have such depositories, almost all of which furnish documents to the Library of Congress, and 21 States have enacted laws requiring distribution of specified types of publications to the Library. Nine States—Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, and Utah—require by law that at least one copy of each State publication be sent to the Library of Congress.

Documents Expediting Project

This cooperative service, now a unit in the Exchange and Gift Division's Federal Documents Section, was established in 1946. Through it subscribing libraries receive nondepository U.S. Government documents that are otherwise difficult to obtain. During the year 140 subscribers in 44 States were supplied with 256,000 documents and these seven new members were added: University of Akron, Antioch College, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Portland University (Oreg.), San Francisco State College, Wittenberg University, and Wisconsin State University (Stevens Point).

Gifts

Among gifts received during the year were manuscripts and personal papers from Catherine Drinker Bowen, the late Joseph Wood Krutch, Clare Boothe Luce, Archibald MacLeish, and Bernard Malamud. Hans P. Kraus presented a collection of 162 manuscripts relating to the history and culture of Spanish America in the colonial period. Gifts of music manuscripts included compositions by Igor Stravinsky, William Schuman, Walter Piston, Roy Harris, and Elliott Carter. Important collections of motion pictures were presented by United Artists Corporation, Hal Roach Studios, and Paramount Pictures. From these and many other generous donors came more than a million individual items. Some of the gifts are described more fully in issues of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* and many are mentioned in chapter 3.

The Tax Reform Act of 1969 has considerably altered the position of some potential donors to the Library's collections, especially in regard to the fair market value of a gift at the time it is bestowed. The prospective donor must now consider his own relationship to the property—as creator, inheritor, collector, or dealer—and the status of that property because of his relationship to it. The tax deduction is severely limited if the property has the character of ordinary income property, as in the case of authors, composers, and artists. Libraries have already felt the results of the legislation in the curtailment of gifts of personal papers.

Cataloging

Preparatory work was undertaken to determine the feasibility of a renewal of Cataloging in Source, renamed Cataloging in Publication, which proposes the inclusion of LC cataloging information in American trade books. Plans were laid for the methodologies that might be followed in executing such a program, and the resulting increases in processing costs at the Library of Congress were estimated. The willingness of publishers to participate and the probable impact on the processing operations of American libraries were investigated by Verner W. Clapp, Council on Library Resources. Answers to his questionnaire to libraries indicated a high level of interest in such a program and the expectation that for libraries across the Nation it would reduce both time and money spent for processing. Work is still under way to determine publisher acceptance and the time frame within which such cataloging would have to take place. The Library is being aided in these efforts by the cooperation of the Association of American Publishers and by officials of McGraw-Hill and of Doubleday & Co. A two-session program meeting on Cataloging in Publication was held by the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association at the 1970 annual conference in Detroit.

Machine-Readable Cataloging Copy

During a year which marked its first anniversary, the MARC Editorial Office consolidated its position as a producer of bibliographic data on magnetic tape. With only minor delays the office met its responsibility to convert to machine-readable form the bibliographic data for all English-language monographs currently cataloged by the Library of Congress and to distribute this information weekly to subscribers. The addition, during the year, of 58,794 records to the data base brought to 69,880 the total of records processed and distributed since the inauguration of the service in March 1969. The average size of the tape increased from 850 to 1,200 records per week.

Since a chief concern of the office is the quality of its work, new practices were established and old procedures revised to raise the level of accuracy. The editing of the MARC records has been abbreviated through the use of default indicators. The most commonly occurring situation for any particular field is assumed by the computer program unless overidden by an explicit identification tag. In the majority of instances the use of a truncated tag suffices. This procedure simplifies editing and reduces errors. A number of input problems were solved by changing from paper-tape typewriters to magnetic-tape inscribers. A geographic area code has been incorporated into the MARC format. This seven-character code is based on a hierarchical structure and is assigned when geographic terms or concepts appear in any position in the subject heading of a record. It is now possible to gather all works on a large area, such as California, without explicitly requesting all possible place names within the State.

With the successful implementation of the current program, the desirability of converting older cataloging data was recognized and a feasibility study, sponsored by the Council on Library Resources, was conducted by the RECON (*Re*trospective *Con*version) Working Task Force. In its final report, *Conversion of Retrospective Catalog Records to Machine-Readable Form: a Study of the Feasibility of a National Bibliographic Service,* the task force recommended that retrospective conversion should be accomplished as a centralized project and that it should be tested in an operational situation. These recommendations led to a grant from the Council on Library Resources which made possible the establishment in August 1969 of a RECON Pilot Project in the Information Systems Office. In April 1970 the project was transferred to the Processing Department and became the RECON Unit of the MARC Editorial Office. The unit is converting to the MARC format approximately 85,000 English-language monographs cataloged by the Library during 1968 and 1969 that have not been included in the current distribution service. Actual editing of the RECON records began in October 1969, and the data base at the end of the year totaled 5,431 records with another 3,000 in the residual (in-process) data base. Since the Library of Congress card from which the RECON Unit works is compared with the card in the Official Catalog before editing takes place, the machine records reflect the latest changes and additions to the cataloging data. The unit continues as a pilot project, devoting a large proportion of its time to testing new procedures, techniques, and devices.

Descriptive Cataloging

Owing to increased emphasis on American and British imprints, not only was the cataloging of English-language titles received during fiscal 1970 current but arrearages accumulated over previous years were reduced as well. The Descriptive Cataloging Division also expanded its coverage of African languages, cataloging for the first time publications in Ganda, Ijo, Nyankole, Runijankore-Rutooro, Sechuana, Sisotho, Tebele, Thonga, Tonga (Zambesi), and Tshi. Progress continued on romanization tables for a number of languages: the tables for all languages using the Arabic alphabet and for Armenian were revised; the table for modern Greek was corrected and converted to one suitable for romanizing both classical and modern Greek. The American Library Association has agreed to reproduce in book form all of the romanization tables approved by the ALA and the Library of Congress. Most of them have previously appeared in *Cataloging Service*. Thai and Indonesian scholars, meeting in the Library in August 1969 and May 1970, aided in the preparation of revised rules for the treatment of names in those languages.

The Manuscript Section received reports on 1,760 collections from cooperating institutions, 49 of them reporting for the first time. Over 2,100 collections were cataloged. Consultations with the Oral History Association concluded in an agreement that transcribed interviews would be cataloged when 10 or more are grouped around a central theme. Conferences with the Information Systems Office and the Manuscript Division led to the drafting of a MARC format suitable for recording catalog entries for manuscript collections.

Shared Cataloging

During its fourth year, the Shared Cataloging Division cataloged 109,019 current titles, an increase of eight percent over the previous year. A more experienced and efficient staff made this record possible despite the cutback in personnel at the end of fiscal 1969. All of the filer-searchers attended the six-hour course, Basic Cataloging for Processing Assistants, which was given for their special benefit. As a result, they are now equipped to prepare preliminary entries for titles published in countries lacking a current national bibliography. Because of the significantly different entries resulting from application of the Prussian and the Anglo-American cataloging codes, the German Section found it necessary to convert its control file from an author to a title arrangement. The section also benefited from the sharp increase in the number of titles listed in the *Deutsche Bibliographie*. Under the NPAC program cooperating libraries report their orders for titles published in shared cataloging countries for which they find no LC cataloging information. Of 143,018 such reports for post-1965 titles, 80 percent were already covered by printed cards, were in the process of being cataloged, or had already been ordered. The corresponding figure in the preceding fiscal year was 77 percent.

Together, the Descriptive Cataloging, Shared Cataloging, and Serial Record Divisions cataloged

241,317 titles for printed cards. In addition, the Geography and Map Division of the Reference Department cataloged 4,717 maps for printed cards.

Subject Cataloging

In response to numerous requests from law libraries, as well as other libraries that are adopting the Library of Congress classification, an outline scheme for Class K as a whole was prepared, showing the future arrangement of the subclasses and the notation for those areas and major political jurisdictions to be represented by combinations of two or three letters. The assignment of the numerical notation must await the development of the classification for the individual jurisdictions. Meanwhile, the letters may facilitate a provisional shelf arrangement for the publications to be classified in Class K and the use of the collections pending completion of the schedule. The 73-page outline, prepared by Werner B. Ellinger, was ready for the printer in August 1970. A synopsis appeared in the January-March 1970 *L.C. Classification–Additions and Changes* and was distributed at the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries in Washington in June 1970. The letters KD were assigned to British Law in lieu of KE, as originally envisaged; a draft of this subclass should be completed late in calendar 1971. In February 1970 work was resumed on the development of Subclass KKC for German law. A tentative outline, the first attempt at systematizing the literature of this legal system, was issued 17 years ago, in 1953. It is anticipated that a rearrangement of the subject matter will be necessary, owing to experience gained in developing schedules for U.S. and British law and significant changes within the German legal system. The completed scheme with appropriate modifications will, it is hoped, serve for other civil law jurisdictions. It is gratifying to note that thus far 32 law libraries have adopted the classification schedule for Subclass KF (Law of the United States). Correspondence shows that many general libraries are also using this schedule for the arrangement of their law collections.

The fourth edition of the schedule for Class N (Fine Arts) appeared in August 1970 shortly after the close of the fiscal year. A thoroughgoing revision of its predecessors, this is the first in a series that will employ a new format. Use of typewritten camera copy offers a considerable saving in composition costs and in proofreading time. Printing on one side of the page makes it easy for a cataloger to make annotations, to punch the leaves for a looseleaf binder, and to update the schedule by inserting pages from *L.C. Classification–Additions and Changes.* Also in press as the fiscal year closed was the revised second edition of the *Outline of the Library of Congress Classification.* More detailed than its predecessor, it will reflect the more important recent developments in all classes, with particular emphasis on Class Q (Science) and Class T (Technology). The 17- by 11-inch cardboard display chart giving an abbreviated outline of the classification system was published in December 1969, and 3,824 copies were sold in the next six months.

The Subject Cataloging Division took full advantage of the Library's training facilities. In addition to doing extensive reading, each staff member enrolled in the subject cataloging seminar gave two reports: one on a class or major subclass of the LC classification and the second on a topic of his own choice, ranging from the correlation between classification and subject headings in a specific field to a description of the new classification of Japan's National Diet Library.

Subject cataloging of all types of material represented by printed cards reached 233,000 in fiscal 1970, a new high. The figure includes the work of the Music Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division and that of the Geography and Map Division of the Reference Department. Notwithstanding a staff that averaged six percent fewer employees than in the previous fiscal year, the shelflisters processed 206,968 titles. Based on the gross number of hours worked, this represents an average increase of nearly 12 percent in individual production. Improved methods for training new personnel, better communication with experienced employees, and more effective supervisory control were prime factors in this achievement.

Cataloging Instruction

To meet changing needs the program of the Cataloging Instruction Office has evolved from intensive, full-time training in cataloging to a number of shorter, more specialized courses. Some of the classes were modified and three were offered for the first time—one in basic cataloging for processing assistants, one in serials cataloging, and one in subject cataloging.

The first was developed for the Shared Cataloging Division to train its staff in preparing temporary entries according to the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.* Students in the five sections of the course numbered 36. The serials and subject cataloging classes were cooperative efforts with the Serial Record and Subject Cataloging Divisions. An introductory course in cataloging, previously offered, underwent some modifications to meet the needs of special groups. In three of the four sections the emphasis was shifted from interpretation of the data in catalog entries to the use of the catalog as a tool for reference assistants. A total of 40 persons successfully completed the course. Two sections of the basic filing course were given, and a third section stressed revision for filers in the Catalog Publications Section of the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division. The searching course was expanded into three separate classes. One was for those who search with the book in hand, another for those working only with citations, and the third for those searching the files of the Post-1951 Imprints Section of the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division. Four sections of the three classes were attended by 31 students. A total of 168 staff members, 142 from the Processing Department and 26 from other departments, were enrolled in the 10 separate courses.

Decimal Classification Division

Up-to-date information from newspapers, periodicals, and books and hundreds of proposals, suggestions, and questions received in the Decimal Classification Division were carefully studied by the members of the staff who are editing the 18th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* for publication in 1971. The material gathered, when appropriate, was incorporated into the schedules that had been drafted during the past several years. The definitive text of the schedules and tables was then prepared. This involved bringing all of them into line with the editorial rules, verifying every number, heading, note, reference, and summary, and preparing printer's copy. The index received equal attention, and the staff spent many hours consolidating preliminary entries, reconciling references, resolving irregularities, harmonizing the treatment of analogous concepts, adding terms from older indexes, supplying informational guidelines, and verifying arrangement and sense-and-sound. The introductory matter will consist of a preface delineating the new features of the 18th edition, an introduction explaining the system and its use, a glossary, and a separate index. The Editorial Policy Committee, which gives general guidance to the editorial work, met in Washington in October 1969 and in March 1970.

The Decimal Classification Division classified 73,525 titles during the 12-month period, approximately equaling the record set in fiscal 1969. The continued growth in the number of publications cataloged by the Library made it necessary in September 1969 for the division to discontinue the classification of titles in foreign languages. Weekly exchange of information with the *British National Bibliography* brought continually closer the ideal: assignment to British publications by BNB of the same numbers that the Library of Congress would have assigned. Discerning questions and criticism from their British counterparts impelled the Decimal Classification staff to take a fresh look at some of its own "conventional wisdom."

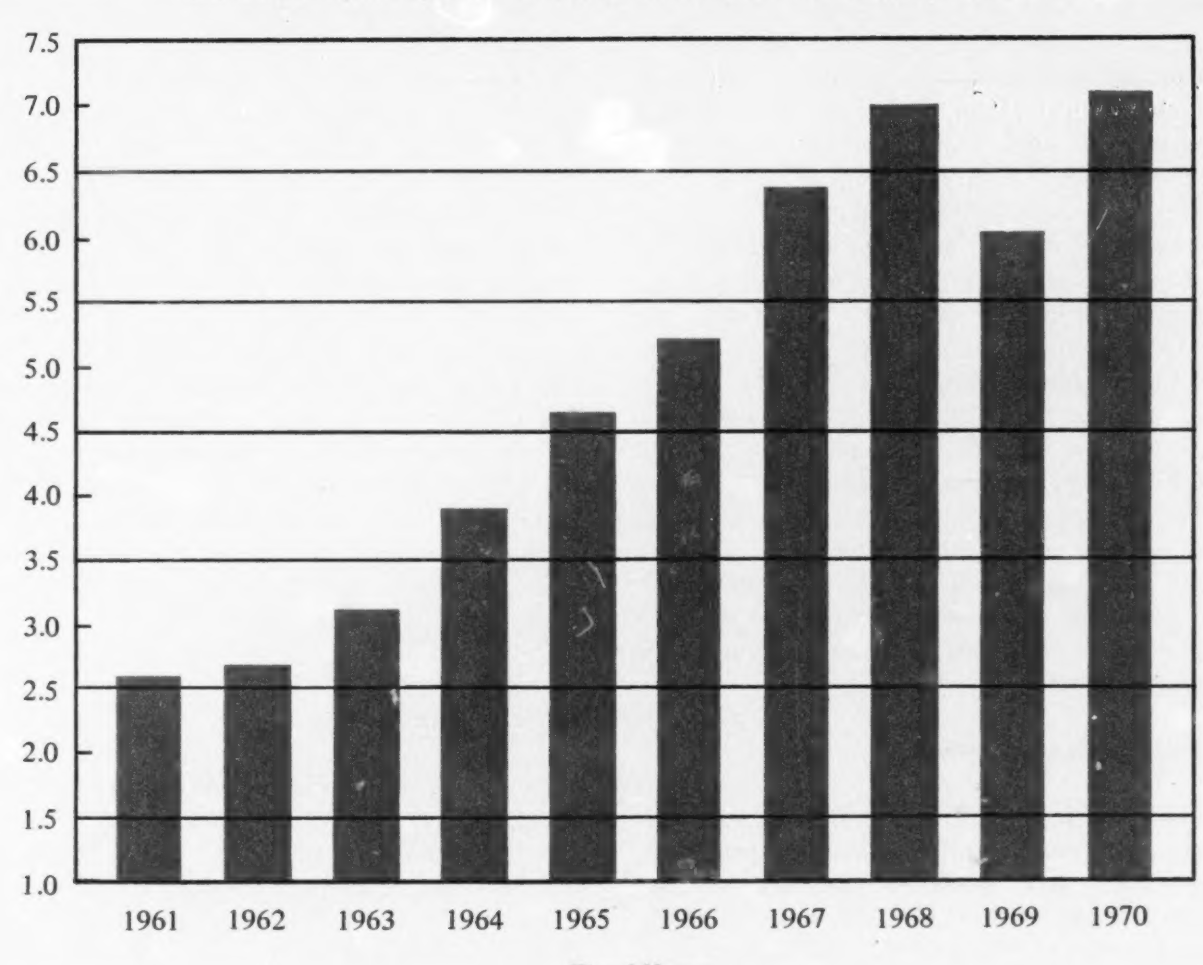
Processing Services

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing gave the Library formal approval to proceed with acquisition of the equipment needed to implement Phase II of CARDS, the Card Automated Reproduction and Distribution System. Phase II of the system will reproduce cards automatically on demand from MARC records, using a computer, photocomposition equipment, automatic offset presses, and specially designed cutting, collating, and packaging machines. The initial implementation of Phase II is expected early in calendar 1971. The volume of orders to be processed through the system will depend on the progress made by MARC and RECON in converting those records for which cards are being ordered. Present estimates indicate that more than 200,000 English-language titles should be in the machine-readable data base by the time Phase II is implemented. Then a dual system of card reproduction and distribution will be in effect: on-demand printing of cards for titles in the machine-readable data base and supplying cards from stock for all other titles. Because adequate control can be exercised through the existing Phase I system, no disruption of the card distribution service is anticipated during the launching of Phase II.

Card Distribution

Bad beginning, good ending! For the Card Division the first six months of fiscal 1970 were a continuation of the preceding 12 months when sales were almost $1 million less than in the previous year, a decline attributable in part to delays in filling orders. Reasons for the slow service were explained and plans for improvement were described in Bulletin 87 of *Cataloging Service*, which the Library issued in January 1970. By then the tide had already begun to turn, and over

Gross Sales of Cards and Technical Publications in Millions of Dollars



68 percent of the year's total sales were made during the last half of fiscal 1970. Gross sales amounted to $7,087,092, an increase of almost 18 percent over fiscal 1969 and a new alltime high. The demand for the Library's book catalogs and technical publications continued to grow and accounted for 33 percent of this sum. Cards sold totaled 64,551,799, an increase of more than one million, and the number of subscribers passed the 30,000 mark.

The response to the requirement that all orders be submitted on machine-readable forms has been heartening. There have been relatively few complaints about this requirement, and users of the forms have followed instructions so capably that fewer than five percent of the order slips are rejected by the machines. Rejected slips are encoded by Card Division personnel using devices that print subscriber and card numbers in characters similar to those that appear on bank checks. The encoded slips are then reentered into the system for processing.

In an effort to improve the quality of proofsheets and of cards reprinted for stock (both of which are run on offset presses), the Government Printing Office Branch at the Library of Congress installed a new automatic platemaker. Initial results from the use of such plates indicate an improvement in both the quality of printing and the time required to make them.

Prices for wholesale card orders were adjusted downward on a sliding scale and, as a consequence, the number of wholesale orders has increased. Librarians are the ultimate beneficiaries of this service, since most publishers and jobbers who purchase wholesale sets of cards make them available with the publication at no additional cost to the purchaser.

To improve communication with customers, controls are being introduced to speed responses to correspondence, and the Card Division plans to have representatives at as many regional library association meetings as possible. In this way the needs of individual subscribers can be discussed in person and the problems solved.

With the move in June 1970 of the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division to a new location, space was freed in the Navy Yard Annex for processing card orders and for housing card stock. As a result, it will be possible to store larger initial press runs for titles likely to be in great demand. The expanded inventory will both increase the percentage of orders that can be filled on receipt and decrease the printing workload.

Under the "All-the-Books" Plan, 8,495 publishers, an increase of nearly 20 percent, provided the Library with advance copies of their current titles and also printed the Library's card numbers in most of them. Books thus made available for cataloging totaled 42,741.

Union Catalogs

Campus unrest in April and May 1970 caused a temporary and atypical diminution in the number of inquiries directed to the Union Catalog Division. An unseasonable slackening in the workload reflected the disruption of libraries and emergency situations reported by academic circles. In early June, however, this trend was reversed and the year's total number of requests, over 58,000, established a record. Libraries of all types in widely scattered areas availed themselves of the division's services. Canadian libraries were among the heavier users, requesting locations for 7,578 titles. Messages transmitted by teletype and the number of libraries using this form of communication both showed substantial increases. Failure to exploit the Library's printed catalogs to full advantage continued to be a not uncommon but an understandable tendency on the part of some users. Contrary to the prevailing opinion that older scientific writings are ignored and go unused, the division's searchers found daily proof that the older treatise and the forerunner's dissertation are frequently in demand. Calls for publications in nonroman alphabets, the writings of black authors, and works about Africa, the Middle East, and Indochina were on the increase, and requests from reprint houses about rare or out-of-print works threw light on the growing market for available editions of these works, as well as the activity in the reprinting field. The establishment of new research centers and extensive editorial projects created additional demands to match their needs with library resources.

The multiple interests represented by the National Union Catalog made the division a target for numerous queries about the creation, maintenance, and servicing of other union catalogs. The catalogs under consideration represented geographic units that ranged from a nation, as in the case of Iran, to a region, State, county, or metropolitan area. Devoted exclusively to serials and listing some 14,500 titles, the 1969 issue of the *National Register of Microform Masters,* prepared by the division, was sent to the printer in August 1970. The experiment begun last year with the Bibliographical Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region, in Denver, to test the use of a regional clearinghouse in the location of library materials was completed. During its course the 21 participating libraries requested locations for 1,324 titles. Of these 1,057 were found, 328 of them in libraries west of Chicago. As a member of the Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog of ALA's Resources and Technical Services Division, the Chief of the Union Catalog Division, George A. Schwegmann, Jr., participated in its deliberations. Mrs. Mary Ellis Kahler, the Assistant Chief, represented the Library on the American National Standards Institute's Subcommittee on Identification Codes for Libraries.

Other Card Catalogs

Two major projects were undertaken to create more space for the Library's catalogs and effect other improvements. Obsolete cards were removed from the Process Information File, fluorescent lighting was installed, and compact, efficient files and furniture replaced their outmoded counterparts. In addition to the gain in space, these changes boosted morale and increased production. The staff manning the file answered 50,465 telephone calls concerning publications in the process of being cataloged. The second project involved the monumental task of expanding the 15-million-card Main Catalog from 12,849 to 20,041 trays to provide space for growth over the next 10 to 15 years. The trays were shifted during the evening hours with a minimum of inconvenience to users of the catalog. The Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division received over 3.5 million cards for preparation and distribution to the Library's numerous catalogs and at the close of the fiscal year had reduced its backlog of unfiled secondary entries from 233,500 to 36,400, a three-day workload. Main entries are filed up to date each working day.

Catalogs in Book Form

Abelard, Aristotle, Augustine; Bach, Beethoven, Brahms; Cervantes, Cicero, Corneille—these are a sampling of the illustrious names whose works are recorded in the first letters of the *National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 Imprints.* Characterized by one writer as "not merely a tool for librarians but a major source of knowledge for the whole world of learning," the catalog is being edited at the Library of Congress with funds transferred by the American Library Association and issued by Mansell Information/Publishing, Ltd. Since February 1967, when the National Union Catalog Publication Project was launched, final copy for over two million entries has been forwarded to the publisher, the result of review, editing, and if necessary, recataloging of over three million cards by the project staff. This amount of copy will produce 125 volumes, or approximately one-sixth of the anticipated total. The section for the Catholic Church contains about 16,000 main and added entries, making one of the largest bibliographies in book form of the publications issued by the administrative, legislative, and judicial organs of the Church. Included are issuances of the chancellories, commissions, and congregations; collected as well as individual papal bulls; encyclicals, epistles, registers, treaties, reports from papal legates, and other official documents. As a record of pre-Vatican II Catholic liturgical publications, the liturgy and ritual file, with approximately 10,000 entries, is likely to remain unique. This section lists, for example, 344 different editions of the *Missale Romanum,* about 800 Books of Hours, and 580 different rituals. The file of subheadings serves both as an index to the user and as an orientation guide for the cataloger. In recognition of its special interest and to make possible the purchase of this corpus of bibliographical material by libraries that cannot afford the complete catalog, the section on the Catholic Church is being made available as a separate, self-contained volume.

The 1968 issue, seventh in the series, of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* was published in December 1969. The indexes, cumulating those in the 1967 issue and enlarged by over 38,600 entries, contain 70,940 references to 29,540 subjects and places, 22,730 names, and 8,670 corporate bodies. After a decade of service during the formative period of this publication, the Advisory Committee, composed of historians, archivists, and manuscript curators, was disbanded at the end of 1969. Entries for approximately 300,000 publications acquired and cataloged by the Library of Congress and other North American libraries are contained in the 1969 annual cumulation of the *National Union Catalog,* completed in the fiscal year and in press shortly after its close. To expedite delivery to subscribers, the volumes will be shipped in partial mailings as they are completed. Two issues of the *Register of Additional Locations* were published. The 1968 volume, with 328,891 locations, appeared in October 1969, and the 1969 volume, containing 429,234 locations, was off the press in June 1970. Camera copy for the first seven volumes of the 1965-69 cumulation of the *Library of Congress Catalog–Books:Subjects* went to the printer in May 1970. The divisional office and the publishing activities of the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division, which had been located at the Navy Yard Annex, were moved to the Massachusetts Avenue Annex. At the close of the fiscal year separation of the maintenance and publishing functions into two divisions was pending, and a plan had been formulated for restructuring all the book catalogs into a more logical pattern to reduce their bulk and provide them with additional access points.

Serial Record

Strengthening the Library's controls over its massive collection of serials received accelerated attention throughout fiscal 1970. Some of the renewed interest stemmed from the findings and recommendations contained in a report by Charles G. LaHood, Jr., former Chief of the Serial Division and now Chief of the Photoduplication Service, on the problems of serials control in the Library of Congress. He concluded that, although in the light of the in-house annual investment in serials the Library is receiving a good return, the quality, and perhaps the quantity, of physical and bibliographical control of serials should be upgraded. He saw the ultimate solution in wide use of electronic storage and retrieval equipment. "Our course," he said, "should be set in this direction at the earliest possible time. Adoption and use of a standard serial number can improve the efficiency of recording, routing, and shelving unbound serial issues. The Library of Congress should continue to press for adoption of this innovation."

Mr. LaHood also urged that an early and high priority be given to the editing of the Serial Record, commenting that this should precede an automation effort. Later in the year two papers by Samuel Lazerow, Chief of the Serial Record Division, outlined steps for experimental implementation of a standard serial numbering system, for making some progress on the editing of the Serial Record, and for improving the cataloging control over serial literature by adopting certain changes in the Library's cataloging rules, priorities, and procedures.

Accepting the conclusion that automation is the logical solution to the serials problems of large research libraries, the Library of Congress is now engaged in preparatory studies that will lead, it is hoped, to the eventual automation of its Serial Record. Mrs. Elaine Woods, Information Systems Office, was detailed for five months to the Serial Record Division, making possible some basic research and a statement on the approaches, policies, and procedures required to attain the Library's objectives.

Fundamental to the issue of serials control is the assignment of a standard number to each serial title. The Library of Congress has worked closely with the American National Standards Institute in the long and eventually successful effort to design a standard numbering scheme for serials which would be generally acceptable. William J. Welsh, Director of the Processing

Department, represents the Library on the ANSI Committee Z-39 on Library Work, Documentation, and Related Publishing Practices, which developed the American National Standard for Identification Numbers for Serial Publications.

Mention should also be made in this context of the attention devoted to serials by the U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lazerow. The task force has maintained a close liaison with and review over the National Serials Pilot Project sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries. The goal of the ARL project is the production of a listing of the current scientific and technical serials held by the three national libraries. It is designed to provide a machine-readable data base of information in the MARC serials format that will be of immediate use to the scientific and library communities. The project also aims to serve as a test-bed for continuing investigations into the complex problems involved in establishing automated controls over serial literature. The Library of Congress has provided the project with a MARC editing manual for serials, input procedures, and software.

Over 1,400,000 serial issues were accessioned and forwarded and a longstanding arrearage of bound volumes was eliminated. New file cases were installed, and allocation of additional space made possible a rearrangement of the quarters occupied by the Cataloging Section. A three-year cumulative edition (1966-68) of *New Serial Titles* was mailed to subscribers in February 1970. The two-volume set contained more pages (2,514) than the 1950-60 cumulation (2,394 pages). The cost to subscribers was about 4 1/2 cents per page as compared with 16 cents for the first (1953) annual volume of this publication.

Technical Processes Research

The construction of continuingly effective bibliographical controls does not end with the creation of individual cataloging records. The job is not done until efficient means can be found to display them in relation to other records in such a way that a user can find the information he wants even with incomplete or imperfect knowledge of its form. Catalog records are now displayed in card files and book form, and it is improbable that these tested devices will be entirely supplanted even after large-scale automation has been achieved. Thus, there is ample reason to reappraise the characteristics of card and book catalogs and the patterns of their coverage with a view to improving their effectiveness, as well as minimizing their cost.

Steadily mounting difficulties in constructing, maintaining, and using the Library's catalogs make it imperative to develop more rational rules for file arrangement. To aid in the solution of these difficulties, the Technical Processes Research Office prepared a working paper that examined the problem and proposed an approach that will allow a relatively small number of rules to be applied with the expectation of a high degree of consistency. The underlying principle is the arrangement of the elements in a filing entry as they appear, with a few exceptions. The present practice of treating variant forms as if they were spoken or as if they existed in a consistent form would be abandoned.

The proposed rules provide for grouping entries that would otherwise be difficult to find if a user did not know the precise form of the heading. Headings for persons, places, corporate names, and titles beginning with the same word or words would still be grouped separately. Categorizing subject headings by structural form and grouping subject subdivisions by function (chronological, form and subject, and geographical) also would be continued. Although formulated to be serviceable in manually produced catalogs, the proposed rules have a consistency that should make them amenable to programming for arrangement by computer.

The working paper was subjected to searching evaluation and discussion by key staff members of the Library. Reaction to the basic approach was highly favorable. The few modifications that have been suggested are being incorporated in a revised version to be submitted for formal review. Policy decisions with respect to the time and circumstances for implementing any new rules for filing arrangement have yet to be made.

The larger a card catalog grows, the greater are the impediments it places in the way of doing those things that would make it more efficient. Adoption of new cataloging rules, revision of subject headings, and improvement of filing arrangement are inhibited by the sheer volume of changes that would have to be made in existing entries to maintain consistency and unity. The nature of this problem and its consequences with respect to the Main Catalog were examined in a working paper that provided a basis for discussions between staff members of the Processing and Reference Departments. A solution satisfactory to all concerned is being sought.

The drawing of a sample of 2,670 name authority records (NAR) from the Official Catalog was completed. These records were analyzed and edited for machine input using a provisional MARC format. By the end of the year, a verified tape of the NAR sample was available and the specifications for analyzing it, using the MARC Retriever and GENESIS (Generalized Statistical Program), had been prepared.

In the area of subject control, TPR continued its efforts to develop techniques for systematic analysis of subject headings, their reference structure, and their relation to the Library of Congress classification. The following activities are representative of this aspect of TPR work.

- A computer printout of class numbers associated with headings in the seventh edition and 1964-65 supplement to the Library's list of subject headings is being used to explore the relationship between the two basic means of subject control.

- A detailed study of the relationship among LC classification numbers, Dewey Decimal numbers, and LC subject headings for the same bibliographic items was begun to determine the relative specificity and expressiveness of each means of subject control and the extent to which they complement each other.

- As a case study, term relation designations for selected LC subject headings in the machine file have been converted to standard form by computer to permit comparison of those headings with terms in the National Agricultural Library's *Agricultural/Biological Vocabulary*. This study also will test the feasibility of automatic merging or matching of these two indexing vocabularies.

- Work has been started on devising a simple technique for displaying the relationships among LC subject headings by dendritic diagrams, sometimes called tree structures. This type of display will aid in making the reference structure of the list of subject headings more consistent.

- Several technical memoranda explored alternatives for stepping up revision of the LC subject headings. Possibilities ranged from making additions and changes without revision of existing entries to a wholesale revision of the list, contingent on closing off the subject component of the card catalog.

- In addition to providing the Legislative Reference Service with technical advice on the development of the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary, TPR analyzed the completed draft of LIV to ensure the maximum degree of compatibility and convertibility between it and the LC subject heading lists.

The office was intimately involved with many aspects of the development and evaluation of the Library's program to convert cataloging records to machine-readable form, both currently (MARC) and retrospectively (RECON). TPR worked with the Information Systems Office on developing a computer program to make detailed analyses of manpower costs attributable to each step in the process. By the end of the year, this program appeared to be ready for application. In addition, TPR contributed to the RECON Pilot Project by assisting in the evaluation and cost analysis of alternative means of microfilming RECON source documents, converting the data to machine-readable form, and comparing the records with the Official Catalog.

Chapter 2

LEGISLATIVE Reference Service. May I help you?" Each day of the week hundreds of callers from Congressional offices receive this brisk and cheerful greeting from a small group of LRS staff members called "inquiry recorders." These specialists are the voice and ears of the LRS telephones and are, therefore, in a unique position from which to see the entire activity of the Service—the department of the Library that carries the primary responsibility for responding to the informational and research needs of the Congress. Their friendly response to the telephone's ring is the first step in the answering process. The role of the inquiry recorder is to act as the Library's intermediary between requestor and responder; in other words, they are the information brokers for LRS and the Congress.

While on the surface this "broker's" role might appear simple enough, in actuality the process is often quite difficult. The reader may well ask why. Sheer volume of requests is one answer. In fiscal 1970, for example, 171,202 requests were discussed with Congressional offices, recorded, turned over to individual staff members with the know-how to produce the response, and shipped back to inquirers as completed. The Service has found that in each of the past six years the volume of requests has exceeded the previous year by a considerable margin. For example, in 1965 the inquiry recording group on its busiest day handled 692 inquiries; in 1970 the figure jumped to 1,191, an increase of 72 percent.

A second answer lies in the nature of the informational problems that face Congress and what the Congress expects of the LRS with regard to developing solutions to those problems. Much of the dilemma is related to the increasing complexity of public issues facing legislators and the rapidity with which these issues ebb and flow in a fast-moving, highly industrialized society. Scientific and technical feats often outpace the capacity of both the individual and society to adjust. As the body called upon to set national goals and priorities, the Congress must balance its desire to foster technical and economic advances with the equally important need to ensure human and social welfare. It is often hampered in its work by the lack of pertinent information on specific issues or by the conflicting advice and opinion of groups or lobbies with a story to sell.

Mindful of the necessity to keep abreast of Congress as public policy problems evolve, the Service must remain ready to answer a wide variety of requests on a staggering number of subjects. In addition, the information supplied must be current, reliable, unbiased, and presented within a scheduled time limit.

During the first few days on the job, the novice inquiry recorder is usually bewildered by the calls and letters that come in. There are requests for background or briefing papers, for analytical studies, and for pro and con arguments on a host of issues before Congress. Can LRS identify and describe an organization? Will the LRS examine the constitutionality of the 18-year-old vote? Will it provide an analysis of the court antibusing decisions? Will it survey Federal and State legislation on casualty insurance? Will it prepare a legislative history of the Tax Reform Act? Can the LRS expert on air pollution assist a committee staff in preparing for hearings? Can the Service's expert on Cambodia meet with a Member's legislative assistant? Will the Service provide background material for a speech a Member is composing for delivery on the floor of the House or Senate? Can LRS supply a copy of the Cooper-Church amendment? Can information on women's liberation be located through searches in the *Congressional Record,* books, magazines, newspapers, and scholarly journals? Does the LRS have a bibliography on tax-exempt foundations? And can all of this be done *now!*

In time the new inquiry recorder learns to cope with this myriad of requests; he learns how the Service is organized, where the experts are located, and how inquiries are treated. Over the months and years he becomes, in effect, a human link in the information cycle. While he performs his duties in the midst of the constant jangle of telephone bells, the clatter of typewriters pounded at top speed, the hurried passage of staff members from one office to the next, his job holds one distinct advantage. He can sense the pulse of Congressional activity, measure the need Congress has for informational assistance, and see the LRS respond to that need. Throughout each Congressional year or session he becomes aware of the subjects of greatest concern. Throughout each year he notes what LRS has accomplished. Throughout each year he observes developments and refinements in the Service's basic organization and in its products and services.

Viewing fiscal 1970, the inquiry recorder found it a typical year for LRS–a heavier workload, a changing organizational pattern, and a constant search for means to complete more work–better.

One of the first things a new inquiry recorder comprehends is that, essentially, the Service deals in two basic types of requests. The first, called the research inquiry, is substantive in character and requires analysis and evaluation by a trained specialist in a particular subject field. The inquiry recorder often refers to the research inquiries as the "how can this be solved, what choices have we" kind of requests. The second type, called the reference inquiry, is predominantly factual and informative in nature, requiring a search of appropriate literature by staff knowledgeable about the resource materials in the field of public affairs. The inquiry recorder thinks of the reference inquiries as the "who, what, where, and when" requests. One of the fundamental tasks of the inquiry recorder, then, is to keep in mind the distinction between research and reference inquiries as he assigns them to LRS units. He learns that research inquiries must be routed to appropriate subject-oriented divisions and that reference inquiries are handled, in the main, by the Service's Congressional Reference Division.

The Research Scene

Fortunately, the LRS is constituted in such a way that almost any research question received that falls in the area of the social, pure, and applied sciences can be answered. The research group is composed of lawyers, economists, social scientists, international relations personnel, political scientists, environmentalists, biologists, chemists, physicists, and similar specialists–all of whom are highly trained in their fields, well versed regarding public affairs, and thoroughly familiar with the legislative process.

The 175 members of the research staff responded during fiscal 1970 to 54,146 inquiries, an imposing figure given the nature of the work performed and the time needed to prepare responses. Of the 9,140 reports and analyses prepared in fiscal 1970, many were relatively short memoranda of one or two pages and required only a brief time to develop; on the other hand, a significant number of major analyses and studies, such as committee reports and documents, section-by-section analyses of highly technical bills, and State-by-State surveys of legislation, often took weeks and months to develop. A similar time pattern prevailed for the 1,982 draft statements on specific legislative topics prepared by the Service for individual Members and the 2,379 personal conferences the research staff conducted with Congressional offices during the year.

The inquiry recorder soon understands that major research assignments are not a novelty in the Service. Each of the subject research divisions had its full quota in fiscal 1970.

The American Law Division during the year conducted legal research on a number of wide-ranging topics. Many requests were received which touched on criminal law and procedure, reflecting the general "law and order" theme. Of special concern in this area were those inquiries centered on the dissemination of pornography, on organized crime, on drugs, and on airplane hijacking. As Congress pondered proposed legislation designed to control these problems, the basic legal question was, as always, what price, if any, would be paid in constitutional guaranties of personal freedoms should proposed solutions be adopted.

The continuing interest in reform of the electoral college generated many requests on election law. The division responded with studies that dealt with certain aspects of the overall problem, including reports on time limitations on election campaigns, voting rights of military personnel and residents of Federal enclaves, uniform age and residency requirements, and the constitutionality of the 18-year-old vote, as well as analyses of different proposals for the modification of the present electoral college system.

Controversial Supreme Court and lower court decisions, coupled with certain actions of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, led to many requests under the general heading of civil rights. Major reports in this area were prepared on such questions as the right of parents to select schools to be attended by their children, the HEW school desegregation plans, and de facto segregation and school imbalance laws.

Concerning the makeup of the Supreme Court, the division engaged in extensive research on the nominations of Judges Clement Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell. Several comprehensive reports were compiled which described all of the decisions and opinions written by Judge Haynsworth or in which he participated during his service on the Federal Court of Appeals. Similar compilations were made of Judge Carswell's decisions. In connection with these nominations, the division was asked to explore at length the often considered constitutional roles of the President and the Senate under the advice and consent provisions of the Constitution.

Death and taxes have often been described as the only certainties in life. Taxes, at least, occupied the staff of the Economics Division in great detail as Congress labored on tax reform measures in the first half of fiscal 1970. The Tax Reform Act of 1969 had a number of earlier versions, and the division's tax experts were frequently pressed to supply needed analyses and data on various draft provisions, particularly those involving oil depletion allowance, taxation of foundations and charitable institutions, and repeal of the investment tax credit. After passage of the act, many questions were raised regarding its impact on specific segments of the economy. In other areas studies were prepared on increasing personal exemptions, the pros and cons of the surtax, tax treatment of State and local bonds, and revenue sharing, as well as statistical projection of tax revenue from various sources.

As the year progressed, the inevitability of tax questions was displaced somewhat by the growing inevitability of questions on inflation. Continuing inflationary trends and increasing evidence of recession and unemployment became, more and more, matters of Congressional concern. The division explored a number of proposals for decreasing interest cost, particularly in the housing and construction industries. The impact of truth-in-lending legislation received extensive examination and evaluation.

While inquiries on tax reform and inflation absorbed much of the time of division analysts, numerous other requests were received that involved such equally important issues as Federal budget policy, protection for small businesses, import quota restrictions, industrial safety, urban transit, rent subsidy programs, rural development, postal reforms, and consumer protection.

Most of the work of the Education and Public Welfare Division during fiscal 1970 mirrored Congressional interest in the possibilities of reshaping national priorities. As more and more Federal funds are used for education and manpower training, health, income security, and veterans benefits and related services, Congress has become increasingly concerned with the management of Federal programs involving social welfare. Again and again Members and committees presented questions reflecting this concern. Are the various programs under development in the States supported with appropriate guidelines from the responsible Federal agencies? Is there overlapping and duplication of programs among the various departments of the Government? Are expenditures under existing programs prudently made, and, if not, what action should the Congress take to rectify the situation? What programs are needed for new problems and how will existing peripheral programs fit into the picture?

In reports, surveys, conferences, and consultations, the staff of the division collected, summarized, analyzed, and presented data bearing on these fundamental questions. Major help, for instance, was rendered to the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee on the Social Security Amendments of 1969 and 1970 and related legislation, which covered such complex topics as old-age survivors and disability insurance, unemployment insurance, medicare and medicaid, and family assistance planning. In the field of education, division analysts assisted the staff of the House Committee on Education and Labor in drafting and subsequently analyzing a questionnaire on various aspects of Federal aid to education programs, which was sent to 20,000 public school superintendents. Student unrest and campus disturbances brought forth a spate of Congressional inquiries on causes, historical development, statistics, State action, existing legislation, and proposed Federal and State legislative action. In addition, the division did extensive research on inquiries related to crime control, drug abuse, manpower training, poverty, population control, and veterans affairs.

Vietnam continued to dominate the attention of the staff of the Foreign Affairs Division in fiscal 1970, particularly in the latter stages of the year when U.S. troops made their controversial entrance into Cambodia. As Congressional concern mounted, the division responded to anticipated Member and committee needs with a crash program of reports bearing on the crisis in what quickly became called the "Indochina War" area. Extensive reports were prepared on U.S. policy toward Vietnam, the situation in Cambodia and in Laos, U.S.-Laotian relations, and the Nixon Doctrine for Asia. The monthly chronology of significant events in Vietnam, which the division has prepared since mid-1968, was extended to cover events in Laos and Cambodia in relation to the war, and a special report on developments in Cambodia following the ouster of Prince Sihanouk was issued in May.

Other Asian topics were also considered by the division staff. A report was prepared on relations between the United States and Japan, centering on the existing security treaty and the Okinawa problem, another on political and economic developments in the Republic of China, and a third on the general situation in Malaysia.

Beyond the Asian sphere, the Foreign Affairs staff did considerable work on other trouble spots in the world. Individual reports were made on developments in Biafra, Rhodesia, and Greece, as well as in several countries of Latin America. With regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict, two important analyses were made, one touching on political and economic activities in the United Arab Republic and the second dealing with the Palestine Resistance Movement.

On larger world issues, the division staff noted in a major paper the Soviet strategic buildup and the American reaction during the period from 1967 to 1969. In separate but related studies, the issues surrounding the Safeguard antiballistic missile system were considered, as well as other projected strategic weapons systems.

Congressional concern with its role in foreign and military policymaking prompted the division to prepare a number of thought-provoking reports. Among the most significant were those that analyzed the powers of the President in the field of foreign policy, the limits and responsibilities of American power, the meaning of "advice and consent of the Senate" in the treaty-making process, and U.S. military commitments to foreign countries.

Following major organizational changes in fiscal 1969, the Government and General Research Division during the course of fiscal 1970 made additional refinements in the subject grouping of staff analysts to meet new and evolving research demands. The staff of the division was realigned into eight major subject areas.

The political institutions and processes group covers requests relating to politics, political parties, elections, interest groups, voting, and political concepts. The Congressional group answers inquiries on legislative organization, procedure, and functions. The executive branch and public administration staff handles topics dealing with the Presidency, civil service, executive departments and agencies, and the District of Columbia. The urban affairs and intergovernmental relations unit responds to calls for research on governmental activities in the field of urban affairs, State and local government, and the relationships among various levels of government. Civil rights and ethnic minorities analysts conduct research on such racial and minority questions as desegregation, nondiscrimination, voting rights, and Indian affairs. The public affairs group, the generalists of the division, tackles those assignments that center on the quality and condition of American life and culture. The territories and history unit deals with questions on U.S. possessions and constitutional and general history. Finally, the translating section, which has been administratively housed in the division for several years, works with Congressional requests involving foreign languages, many of which are concerned with political and technical subjects.

To meet intense Congressional interest in urban problems, the division designed a special briefing program for Members of Congress, their staffs, and committee staffs, held in the Library in May 1970. The purposes of the briefing were to inform Congress about types of information and materials available from LRS, from Federal executive departments, and from public interest associations and to advise them of the capabilities of the Service in the field of urban development. Four specialized reports were prepared by the division for inclusion in kits of information gathered from many sources for display and distribution.

In recent years Congress enacted significant legislation which carved out a new role for the Federal Government as guardian of the great common resources of air, land, and water. Through this legislation Congress enlarged its overview responsibilities, improving its capacity to deal in a comprehensive manner with the dual problems of environmental protection and the continued development of the Nation's natural resources. As programs were instituted and new legislation considered, Members and committees expressed an enormous need for information on environmental problems. To meet these needs, the LRS in September 1969 formed a new Environmental Policy Division, which replaced the Natural Resources Division. The new division was designed to strengthen service to committees handling environmental issues and to individual Members interested in those issues.

The new division was quickly swamped with requests. In addition to questions on traditional resource development, the staff received a host of inquiries concerning air, water, and solid waste pollution, pesticides, population density effects on environmental quality, land use planning, energy resources, marine and coastal programs, urban conservation, and many other related topics. Recognizing the rapid growth of environmental affairs, the division, as one of the first items of business, attempted to bring some order to the variety of legislative proposals and related documentation before the Congress. The entire staff participated in the preparation of a major report entitled *Environmental Affairs in the 91st Congress, 1st Session.* A similar report will be prepared at the end of the second session.

Many other significant studies were undertaken during the fiscal year. Some dealt with the larger questions of environmental control and the formulation of national policy and legislative proposals to improve environmental quality. Others centered on specific problems such as the development of cleaner fuels for use in industry.

As the year progressed, virtually every Member became involved with some form of environmental legislation and every Congressional office sought to respond to constituents' concern over the problem. Facing a growing backlog of inquiries and anxious to increase the efficiency of the information transfer, the division, in February, held a briefing session on the environment, similar to the one on urban affairs conducted by the Government and General Research Division. Information kits, which contained answers to the most frequently asked questions, were given to the large number who attended. The location of specific information sources within executive agencies was included in the kits. Subject specialists from the LRS staff were on hand to discuss particular aspects of air and water pollution, solid waste management, and other related topics. As a result, Congressional offices became equipped immediately with the tools to cope with this fast-breaking national issue.

The Science Policy Research Division five years ago devoted considerable time to measuring program cost effectiveness and management capability in the field of scientific research and development. Congress, in fiscal 1970, however, utilized division specialists more extensively in assessing various technological program alternatives in relation to their potential social, political, and economic consequences. The study of the effects of total technological systems has become a major Congressional preoccupation.

Illustrative of this point was the query from the Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: "Can systems technology be applied to social and community problems?" In a response of almost 500 pages, the division examined the needs and the opportunities to apply innovative technology to problems of environmental pollution, transportation planning, housing redevelopment, law enforcement, and health services. The Senate Committee on Public Works advanced the question "Does the U.S. need a revised and more comprehensive national materials policy?" Working with a materials policy group, division staff assisted in identifying the need for a coherent set of goals to meet national requirements. A report was prepared that contained case studies bearing on materials problems, as well as a compilation of Federal agencies concerned with them.

Many other questions of this kind were put to the division over the course of fiscal 1970. Some were concerned with the science resources of the Nation. On this topic, the division drafted a report analyzing the need for National Institutes of Research and Advanced Studies. Others were concerned with international problems. In response to these questions, the division conducted research on the interactions of science, technology, and American diplomacy.

When inquiries of an extremely complicated nature requiring the very highest level of subject competence are received, they are referred to the Service's Senior Specialists Division. Each person in the unit is an expert in his or her field and has achieved a national or international reputation, based on many years of experience in Government, private industry, or colleges and universities.

In fiscal 1970 the senior specialists covered such fields as price economics, social welfare, taxation and fiscal policy, conservation, agriculture, international affairs, and national security. Through written reports and personal consultations, they lent major assistance to the Congress in their respective subject areas. From examining the theoretical aspects of monetary policy to assisting in drafting the Tax Reform Act of 1969, from reviewing the recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission to preparing a catalog of Federal programs of grants-in-aid to State and local governments, the senior specialists rendered a variety of services.

The Reference Scene

As the new inquiry recorder becomes acquainted with the type of work carried on in the research field, he also discovers that great quantities of the inquiries received by LRS are for specific, factual data and are handled by the Congressional Reference Division. Established in 1967, this division has, in each year of its existence, responded to a growing number of requests and absorbed a larger share of the gross number of requests LRS received. In fiscal 1970 its reference staff answered 117,056 requests as contrasted with 88,473 in fiscal 1969, an increase of 32.3 percent. The portion of all LRS work assigned to the division reached 68.4 percent in fiscal 1970, up 5.3 percent from fiscal 1969 and up 11.6 percent from the year of its founding. With graduate librarians grouped in the

Special Reference Section and reference assistants assigned to the General Reference Section, the entire staff reacts quickly to requests for facts, figures, publications, and similar materials. Because of their ability to deal competently and productively with the "who, what, where, and when" request, the subject specialist staff of the research divisions is able to concentrate on the more time-consuming inquiries.

This division of effort has worked well and continues to improve. The professional staff of the Special Reference Section looks into the more difficult assignments, particularly when the reply will be for a Member's or committee's use. Responding to 30,528 requests in fiscal 1970, the Special Reference personnel also produced a significant number of information kits or packets on a variety of topics. A typical kit may contain an LRS background report, several publications from other Government agencies or private organizations, newspaper and periodical articles—all of the material designed to present a well-balanced picture of a subject receiving active public attention. In addition to the items in the packet, an annotated list of suggested readings is usually included. Twenty-four such kits were prepared in mass quantities in fiscal 1970 for topics as diverse as environmental pollution and the effects of the Vietnam war on the American economy. The Special Reference staff during the year also worked up a group of reports on subjects where much interest was indicated. Duplicated in large numbers, these reports often related to sources of information. One report entitled *The Legislative Scene: A Descriptive List of Selected Newsletters, Journals, and Other Periodical Publications Covering Congressional Activities* is illustrative of the entire group.

Utilizing the information kits and reference reports prepared in the Special Reference Section as well as bibliographic data from hundreds of other sources in the LRS and the Library, the assistants in the General Reference Section respond to the requests from Congressional offices for literature searches and the bulk of constituent inquiries for public affairs information that these offices direct to LRS for reply. Newspaper searches are repeatedly called for. Congressmen, naturally interested in the Nation's press, ask for newspaper coverage of events and editorials about issues on the local, State, regional, and national level. While this service is valued highly and represents an area of concentrated growth, the searches often prove difficult because of the lack of indexes and other finding devices. The section also provides extensive support to Congressional staff for the reproduction of all types of materials and for the identification and location of various forms of graphic materials including photographs, maps, and charts. Constituent inquiries, on the other hand, accounted for 80 percent of the section's inquiries in fiscal 1970. From a warehouse of vertical file material and individual reports and articles gathered from Government and private sources came materials to assist Congressional offices in answering 60,069 constituent requests during the year on such topics as Vietnam, pollution, drugs, population, abortion, crime, the draft, inflation, welfare, 18-year-old vote, student unrest, civil rights, the ABM, and gun control. In terms of the reference staff on hand, this represented an average of 29 responses a day per assistant.

Bibliographic Support

The new inquiry recorder is often astonished that the research and reference divisions are able to produce so much instant knowledge. How do they do it? Without the support of the Library Services Division, they could not. Made up of acquisitions librarians and technicians as well as subject-specialist bibliographers, the division personnel, in effect, operate a library within the Library of Congress.

The aim of the organization is to supply research and reference staff with the most up-to-date, pertinent literature available in the many and varied subject fields with which the Service is concerned. Concentrating on journal, magazine, and newspaper articles, technical reports, Government publications, and the like, the division acquired 220,180 pieces of material in fiscal 1970 for staff use. An additional 662,183 items, most of them free of charge or relatively inexpensive, were acquired for use in the Service's give-away informational program for

Members' constituents. Of the material received for internal staff use, 143,334 pieces were selected, analyzed, and classified for the extensive public affairs vertical file system. The division's bibliographers, in addition to selecting material for the vertical files, prepared 25,292 bibliographic citations to books, documents, printed reports, and periodical articles, distributing these not only to LRS researchers but also to a number of Congressional offices.

The use of automatic data processing equipment has greatly enhanced the division's capability to meet the many demands for bibliographic assistance. Such equipment was utilized in the preparation of the Legislative Reference Service Indexing Vocabulary (LIV), a project that was undertaken in fiscal 1969 and completed this year. Presented in a 346-page draft containing 3,700 terms, copiously cross-referenced, LIV has become integrated with newly formatted LRS bibliographic products which now provide a total information service that features selective dissemination of information (SDI). Inputting data directly to the Library's computer by means of Administrative Terminal System (ATS) keyboards, the division, in turn, receives monthly a computer-printed author and subject listing of citations to current literature. From the data store, the computer also prints a weekly selected bibliographic report for every researcher having a subject profile of informational interests. This automated SDI service proved popular and during the year was made available to some 10 requesting Congressional offices.

Special products were also prepared with the computer's assistance. Sixty-four demand catalogs of citations to specific subjects, three for direct Congressional use, were compiled during the year. Another project was concerned with the control of major LRS studies that appear in multilithed form. Citations to these reports dating back to 1965 were fed into the data bank. By year's end the resulting accumulation was ready for issuance as a subject catalog.

Other ADP Services

In almost any year the Service must develop innovative techniques to cope with its ever-increasing workload. As the new inquiry recorder becomes aware of this fact, he observes that LRS has made strides toward automating certain of its services in order to provide faster and better information to Congress. In fiscal 1970 further advancement was made through LRS support to House and Senate committees planning for the development of a computer-supported Congressional information system, through continuation of general assistance to Members and committees in the application of the systems approach in the legislative process, and through steady expansion of the Service's own automated information handling capability. To provide more formal direction of these functions, the LRS automation unit was established in April 1970. This unit, working in conjunction with the Library's Information Systems Office, made much progress in fiscal 1970.

The automation unit, for example, is continually on the alert for new information services that LRS might use to improve its support of the Congress. Many potential sources of information created by private or governmental organizations were examined and evaluated in the past months including a computer bank of economic and industrial data, another bank of data on Federal assistance programs, and a third containing census information. A second important activity had to do with the furthering of efforts to bring committee legislative calendars under computer control. Having installed a computerized system for the calendar of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in fiscal 1969, the LRS automation unit performed a similar service for the House Judiciary Committee this year. Several other committees have made requests for feasibility studies regarding the prospect of automating their calendars.

On a broader scale, the automation unit, through its senior representative, became part of the staff of the House of Representatives Working Group on Automatic Data Processing. The House Group has as its ultimate goal the design and implementation of an automated information system for the House of Representatives. To that end a survey was made of 250 Congressional personnel, including Members of Congress and staff members of their offices and of committees, in an attempt to determine their information requirements.

Within LRS considerable ADP systems work was accomplished, some of which has already been noted. There were other achievements as well, particularly in the production of the LRS publication, the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions* and the duplicated *Legislative Status Report.*

The *Bill Digest,* as it is usually called, is a product of the American Law Division. Issued on a regular basis since 1935, it summarizes the essential features of all public bills and describes the changes made in them as they move through legislative channels. Since 1967 ATS equipment has been used to produce camera copy for offset reproduction of the *Bill Digest.* During 1970 the Library's Information Systems Office began work on a computer program that should eventually permit composition of the *Bill Digest* on the Government Printing Office's high-speed Linotron, rather than on the relatively slow computer terminals. In addition, during the year computer programs were written to convert *Bill Digest* data for potential on-line keyword retrieval.

The *Legislative Status Report,* coordinated by the staff of the Government and General Research Division, is issued monthly to Congressional offices and contains digests and detailed status information for an average of more than 350 pieces of legislation which are arranged in 22 broad subject headings. Camera copy for the *Status Report* is prepared by ATS equipment and the Library's IBM 1403 high-speed printer.

Staff

Immersed in the daily task of receiving and defining requests, inquiry recorders may, from time to time, become immune to the idea that people—all kinds of highly trained, dedicated, professional and technical people—make the LRS a living, developing operation. Restructuring the organization to reflect new conditions is helpful; implementing new procedures solves some problems; introducing new equipment can save much time. Profitable as such innovations are, the quality and strength of the staff determine the degree of success that the LRS will have in any year.

It is impossible within the confines of this report to list the many human gains and losses that affected the Service—promotions, changes in title and assignment, and loss through resignation, retirement, or death. Each individual contributed his special knowledge, ability, and personal stamp to the work that LRS carries on ceaselessly for the Congress.

Chapter 3

REFERENCE according to Webster, means "direction to, or consultation of, books, periodicals, etc. . . . Any person or thing referred to for information . . . ." The Library's Reference Department applies this definition in its broadest sense, including in Webster's casual "etc." not only materials of all ages and forms and sizes but also people–specialists and experts on the staff–also of all ages and forms and sizes. Because of the resulting contact with the various publics that it serves and other Government agencies who turn to it for specific research and bibliographic projects, this department is highly attuned to the events and trends that affect the Nation and its Government.

For example, the drop in the number of readers using the Library may have been caused, in part, by student unrest throughout the year. Affecting the Reference Department more immediately, however, was the Government-wide fiscal retrenchment in 1969 and 1970. Funds that had previously been transferred to the Library to support projects and programs needed by other Federal agencies were either sharply curtailed or discontinued during the fiscal year. As a result, one entire division was abolished and several other projects were greatly reduced or brought to a conclusion.

The Aerospace Technology Division, including the Cyrillic Bibliographic Project, was substantially reduced in the summer of 1969, reorganized as the Aerospace Reference Project in the Department office, and finally abolished on October 31, 1969. The staff of the International Organizations Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division was cut and its publication, *World List of Future International Meetings,* discontinued for lack of financial support. Similarly, in the Science and Technology Division, the Pesticides Documentation Section was discontinued on December 28, 1969, followed by the Special Bibliographies Section on June 30, 1970. Several publications were affected by these actions.

In the area of acquisitions, the Library began to feel the consequences of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, which deprives potential donors of tax advantages for gifts of materials that they themselves create, such as letters, papers, compositions, drawings, or literary works. Although, as an earlier chapter indicates, friends and donors of the Library, many of them of long standing, made generous gifts during the year. This law, which affects all libraries and other repositories in the United States, will inevitably decrease the flow to the Library of priceless collections of personal papers, musical compositions, and other creative works.

This series of events characterized the year as one of readjustment and transition. Nevertheless, intensive attention continued to be given to positive planning. Of high priority was the question of space for both collections and staff; of equal importance were plans for automation in various areas. A more detailed account of these activities is given later in this chapter.

Despite the many problems of the present age, it is rewarding to reflect that the year, in its totality, emerges as one particularly rich in many ways. Additions to the collections were at an all-time high; efforts to organize and preserve materials were also remarkable; the staff strove to offer reference services of ever higher quality; and the number and importance of conferences and cultural events sponsored by the Department were exceptional.

One of the year's outstanding developments was the expansion of the scope and activities of the Motion Picture Section of the Prints and Photographs Division. The collection increased by 24,790 reels to a total of 121,789. Storage facilities were vastly expanded, and with the establishment of a motion picture printing laboratory at the Library, fully equipped for the painstaking task of copying old and often shrunken nitrate film on safety film, the preservation program continued at an accelerated pace. Many of the films added to the collection during the year were acquired through the good offices of the American Film Institute and came from some of the major companies. They represent a priceless treasure for the preservation and documentation of an art form inseparable from the cultural heritage of the United States. It is important to note that the efforts of the past year went far in establishing the national collection of motion pictures at the Library of Congress as one of the major resources for the study of social history of the United States. Sidelights on the history of the motion picture and some of the people who made it were given unusual charm and color by Lillian Gish in a lecture in the Coolidge Auditorium. She enlivened her talk with screenings of portions of her early films, many of them now classics. Miss Gish donated her invaluable collection of personal papers to the Library later in the year.

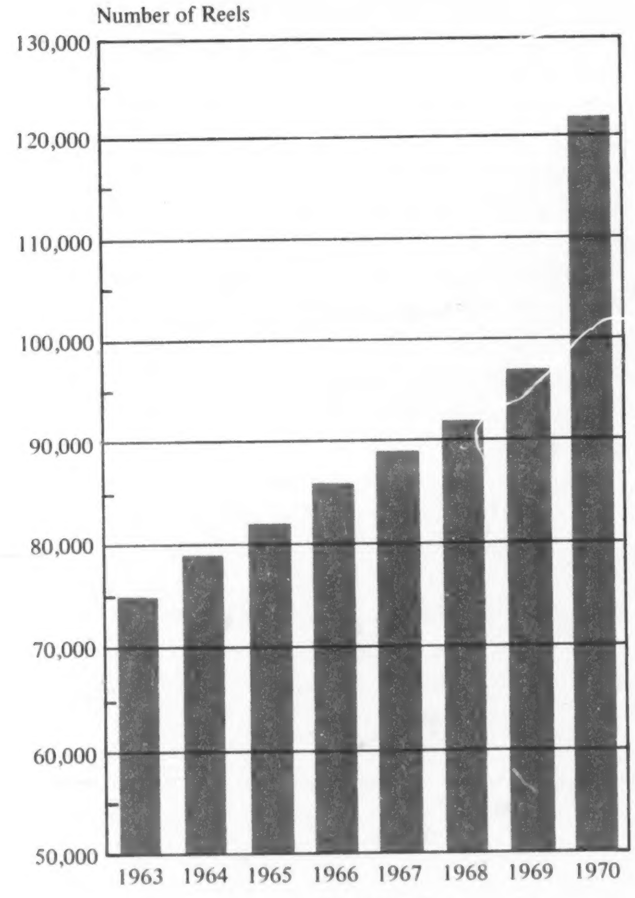
Among the major meetings held at the Library was the Conference on Access to Southeast Asian Research Materials, jointly sponsored by the Committee on Research Materials on Southeast Asia (CORMOSEA) of the Association of Asian Studies, the Association of Research Libraries, and the Library of Congress. Fifty-eight participants representing 25 institutions took part in this conference, held at the Library April 28-30, 1970. In the field of Latin American studies, an International Conference on Cuban Acquisitions and Bibliography brought representatives from England, Spain, West Germany, and the United States to the Library on April 13-15 to survey various problems connected with the improvement of current acquisitions from Cuba and the bibliographic control of materials published between 1868 and 1968 related to Cuba. Made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation, the conference was cosponsored by the Hispanic Foundation and Yale University.

Six graduate students enrolled in the doctoral program in American Thought and Culture, sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress and George Washington University and now in its second year. Entitled Research Orientation Seminar: Americana in the Library of Congress, the course was offered three hours a week in both the fall and spring semesters. The previous year it was offered for six hours a week during the fall semester only.

To mark the 10th anniversary of the African Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, established in January 1960, L. Gray Cowan, president of the African Studies Association, gave an address in the Coolidge Auditorium on March 25. The lecture was published in the July 1970 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* which was devoted to materials for African studies in the Library collections.

A century of exchange of publications between the United States and China, as well as the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the first Chinese collection in this country and the beginning of Asian collections in American libraries, was commemorated by a three-month exhibit of significant Chinese items acquired by the Library through the years. The books received in the initial exchange formed the nucleus from which the Library's Chinese collection has grown. Among the Library's guests at a ceremony commemorating this centennial on September 9, 1969, were the Ambassador of the Republic of China, His Excellency Chow Shu-kai, and members of his staff. On May 19, 1970, at a reception at the Chinese Embassy, the Republic of China presented to the Librarian of Congress through its Ambassador the photo-offset reproduction of a

Growth of the
Motion Picture Collection



100-volume set of the *Pa ch'i t'ung chih* (General History of the Manchu Eight Banners) and its supplement, as well as a number of more recent publications.

The first months of the new decade also completed 500 years of Hebrew printing, an anniversary marked at the Library by an exhibit of rare early printed Hebrew volumes, including several first editions, incunabula, and 16th-century books.

An International Poetry Festival, sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, took place on April 13, 14, and 15, in the Coolidge Auditorium, offering audiences a rich program of readings–both in the original and in translations by American poets–of poems by prominent foreign poets from eight different countries. The three-day program was planned under the general direction of William Jay Smith, the Library's Consultant in Poetry in English, 1968-70.

Among the Library's best known activities are its literary and musical programs, which this year included a wide variety of noteworthy events. The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund presented 11 poetry readings, lectures, and dramatic programs during the year. The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation presented seven concerts, including a Founder's Day program on October 30, 1969, by the duo-pianists Vronsky and Babin. A concert by the Contemporary Chamber Ensemble on December 12, conducted by Arthur Weisberg, featured a performance of Castiglioni's *Masques,* which was commissioned by the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress. The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation presented 31 concerts representing 21 separate programs, since most of the concerts played by the Juilliard Quartet on the Whittall Stradivari instruments were repeated the following evening. This resident quartet recognized the birth of Beethoven in 1770 by playing all the string quartets of the composer during the season. On October 2 a special concert was presented in honor of the International Copyright Joint Study Group, attended by copyright experts from various parts of the world. On March 20 the Toulouse Chamber Ensemble, under the direction of Louis Auriacombe, presented the first American performance of *Ramifications* by György Ligeti, commissioned by the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation.

The Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund, which Mr. and Mrs. Louchheim increased during the year, continued to make possible the rebroadcasting of the concerts presented in the Coolidge Auditorium by making tapes available at a relatively reasonable rate. The success of the program is apparent by the number of stations that have subscribed for the tapes–22, including one in Alaska, during the past year.

On February 25 the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund sponsored a lecture by Prof. Donald J. Grout of Cornell University, who spoke on "Mozart in the History of Opera."

Complete lists of the year's musical and literary programs are given in the appendixes.

Development of the Collections

Despite the fact that the worldwide increase in prices continued to erode the buying power of the Library's funds, additions to the collections during this fiscal year were especially rich and varied. Through the acquisitions activities of the Processing Department, materials in all languages, subjects, and formats, current and noncurrent, poured into the Library, partly through automatic arrangements and partly in response to recommendations.

The volume of bibliographic information routed to the various Reference Department divisions for recommendations increased for the third consecutive year, this time by more than 15 percent. The number of titles recommended for acquisition reached an alltime high of nearly 90,000 titles, of which some 25,000 were for current materials from the USSR. Nearly 60 percent of all recommendations were from national bibliographies in card form received from the Shared Cataloging Division, an increase of 14.7 percent that reflects the growing impact of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC). As a result of a review of its list of approximately 125 recommending officers and the subject and geographic areas for which they are responsible, the department added two recommending officers: one for American Negro history and literature, one for sports and recreation.

Weekly, an average of 30 book trucks of newly processed materials were delivered to the Stack and Reader Division for shelving in the general collections. For the third consecutive year acquisitions in the Microfilm Reading Room set a new record, increasing 22 percent over the previous year. The 105,285 microform items added during the year brought the total collection to more than 755,000 items. Reversing an earlier trend, the number of new microfilm reels exceeded microfiche by a substantial margin. Doctoral dissertations on microfilm are currently being received at a yearly rate well in excess of 22,000 reels (and titles).

The bulk of the publishing output of the United States comes to the Library through copyright deposits, enabling the Library to use its book funds for foreign publications, materials not copyrighted, and additional copies of reference works. A serious fiscal crisis arose, therefore, when in 1969 the major publisher of city directories decided no longer to copyright them. Because the directories are in constant use, the Library was obliged to divert to their purchase a substantial fund which would otherwise be used to acquire other important research materials.

The activities of the Children's Book Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division are becoming increasingly well known in this country and abroad, partly because of the participation of its head in numerous international meetings and also because of the widespread use of the section's publications, notably *Children's Literature; a Guide to Reference Sources.* One result has been an increased flow of gifts of professional works about children's literature, particularly from foreign countries. Proofcards for foreign children's books indicate that their receipt roughly equaled the number of U.S. copyright deposits of juvenile titles that are added to the collections. Accessions in the German and Russian languages were especially numerous. Several Iranian picture books were presented by Mrs. Frances Carpenter Huntington of Washington, D.C., and a gift of 43 children's books, including early 19th-century items, was made by Alexandra Sanford of New York City.

In the course of compiling a guide to government publications, now in preparation, the Serial Division was able to identify many gaps in the Library's holdings of bibliographies, lists, and catalogs of government publications. To bridge these gaps, bibliographic information was solicited from many organizations and individuals with gratifying results. New sources have been located, new works have been added to the collections, and missing portions of series already in the Library have been secured. The division cooperated with the Order Division in its efforts to establish more satisfactory methods for obtaining missing issues of periodicals, and several possible sources were explored. Because of continued interest in underground publications, a special effort was made to assemble as representative a collection as possible, as an expansion of last year's sampling operation. The Micro Photo Corporation, which had been making the same effort, solicited the Library's aid in completing its collections for filming; in return, Micro Photo presented to the Library a film of its earlier files, augmented by issues from the Library, as well as its 1969 file. Funds for the acquisition of retrospective materials made possible the purchase of microfilm of several important Negro newspapers: the Chicago *Defender* (1942-46), the Pittsburgh *Courier* (1923-41), and the Amsterdam (N.Y.) *News* (1922-42).

A notable gift to the Library from the Maryland Historical Society was a file of *Der Deutsche Correspondent* (Baltimore) for the period before 1881; it is to be transferred to microfilm, augmenting the Library's file covering 1881-1918, already on film. This famous newspaper recorded for more than three-quarters of a century the cultural, social, and civic activities of the large and influential German-American community in Baltimore.

Acting upon requests from scholars, the Hispanic Foundation asked the field director of the NPAC acquisitions center in Rio de Janeiro, Jerry James, to investigate the possibility of microfilming in Brazil the newspaper *O Estado de São Paulo* for the period January 4, 1874, to December 31, 1939. Negotiations with the publisher and the Biblioteca Municipal, São Paulo, for permission to microfilm their combined holdings were successful, and filming is expected to begin early in fiscal 1971. More than a dozen libraries, in addition to the Library of Congress, have indicated strong interest in participating in this project.

Three notable Latin American authors, Nicanor Parra of Chile, Philippe Thoby-Marcelin of Haiti, and Jorge Carrera Andrade of Ecuador, visited Washington to participate in the International Poetry Festival held at the Library in April 1970. While at the Library they recorded selections of their works for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, bringing the total number of authors recorded to 277.

Priceless manuscripts relating to the history and culture of Spanish America in the colonial period, 1492-1819, given by Hans P. Kraus of New York City, were described by the Librarian of Congress as "the most important acquisition of Hispanic materials since the late Edward P. Harkness presented to the Library in 1929 the Harkness collection of Spanish manuscripts from the early years of the colonial history of Mexico and Peru. The Kraus collection is significant not only for the wide range of information it contains about Spanish colonial history but for the light it sheds on the early history of the territories now included in the United States." The collection includes contemporary colonial writings that document exploration of the New World, the government of New Spain (Mexico), the workings of the Inquisition, taxation and economic conditions in the colonies, relations with the Indians and the French, and the loss of parts of the Spanish empire through American encroachment.

Only a few years ago it was thought adequate and desirable to bring to the Library's shelves a representative and balanced cross section of the newly issued publications in the Slavic and Central European area, and receipt of one-fourth to one-third of the current book output was considered quite satisfactory. The introduction of near-to-comprehensive acquisitions arrangements under the NPAC and Public Law 480 programs has necessitated a fundamental rethinking of this philosophy and the formulation of new techniques and procedures. In this connection the area specialists have cooperated with the Processing Department in developing data and identifying requirements for the possible establishment of new acquisitions programs in Rumania and Poland.

During the year the area specialist for the USSR reviewed cards representing some 70,000 titles issued in the Soviet Union and made recommendations for acquisition of titles in nonscientific subject fields. He also reviewed recommendations made by other divisions and indicated the best source for acquisition of each title. The German area specialist reviewed more than 35,000 current titles from East and West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, and gave special assistance to the acquisitions staff of the Department office. Other recommending officers have followed differing techniques keyed to the needs of the NPAC or Public Law 480 programs for the countries assigned to them.

The Chief of the Slavic and Central European Division, Sergius Yakobson, went to Europe in the spring of 1970 to represent the Library at the Second International Congress on Southeast European Studies in Athens and to visit libraries, bookdealers, bibliographic institutions, and research and teaching organizations specializing in Slavic and East European affairs in England, the Netherlands, West Germany, and West Berlin. With libraries and other institutions he explored possibilities for exchanging current publications, duplicates, and microfilms of some of their unique holdings.

Since Albania is one of the most difficult countries from which to obtain current publications, efforts were initiated to set up exchange arrangements with several European institutions to obtain copies of their Albanian duplicate materials. While examining a bookdealer's stock during his visit to Europe, Dr. Yakobson came upon a rare set (1903-17) of *Hrvatska straža za kršćansku prosvetu,* an important Croatian journal of literary, political, and religious thought not held by any library in the United States. An order was subsequently placed. Also by purchase, the Library acquired a second installment of the unique private collection of Prof. Matthew Spinka, an outstanding authority on the history of the Czech Reformation. The latest acquisition includes 228 important books, chiefly focusing on the personalities of Hus and of Comenius, the famous 16th-century pedagogian, theologian, and philosopher. The Library has thus succeeded in building collections which represent a store of knowledge on Czech religious thought of the 16th and 17th centuries second to none in this hemisphere. Additions to the Hungarian collections include 14 volumes of the retrospective bibliography *Magyar Könyvészet.* Finnish noncurrent acquisitions are typified by 48 items—including first or early editions of leading Finnish writers and 11 major periodicals—received from the Jyväskilä University. Russian retrospective acquisitions relate primarily to early Soviet sociopolitical developments, the history of the Russian theater, and émigré literature, whereas notable German items include Immanuel Kant's *Die Religion innerhalb der Grenzen der blossen Vernunft* (Frankfurt, 1793), as well as his *Frühere noch nicht gesammelte kleine Schriften* (Linz, 1795). And finally, a collection of older Lithuanian books from the private library of the late American-Lithuanian writer K. Jurgelionis was added to the Library's collections.

The Orientalia Division observed that, although the turbulence of the Cultural Revolution has subsided, virtually nothing of substance was received from Mainland China during the year. In Taiwan, on the other hand, there was a marked upward trend in publishing, and more than 1,100 publishers were reported active there during the year. This upsurge has not yet been fully reflected in the Library's receipts from Taiwan, and measures are being taken to improve them. Potentially helpful is a current monthly bibliography published by the National Central Library, Taipei, under the title *Chung-hua min kuo ch'u pan t'u shu mu lu* (Chinese Bibliography), which lists all legal deposits received by the National Central Library and attempts to include some 3,400 books now published annually in the Republic of China. In an effort to increase receipts from the area, the Library's blanket-order dealer in Hong Kong has been instructed to check the special supplements to the *Hong Kong Government Gazette,* which contain lists of deposit copies.

Thanks to an increased allotment for retrospective Chinese materials, photoreproductions were ordered from the Center for Chinese Research Materials of the Association of Research Libraries, the Hoover Institution, the Harvard-Yenching Library, and various commercial dealers to fill a number of conspicuous gaps in the collections. Purchased materials from South Korea—more than 1,000 volumes—include an anthology of works on traditional Korean music accompanied by phonograph records, a 10-volume unofficial history of the Yi Dynasty that had never been published before, and a microfilm copy of the newspaper *Tonga Ilbo* covering the periods 1920-40 and 1945-56.

During the second year of the Library's NPAC operations in Tokyo, accessions of currently published Japanese trade monographs acquired through purchase declined from the record high of 14,100 in fiscal 1969 to 10,833 volumes in fiscal 1970. Exchange and gift receipts showed no substantial change, accounting for 1,057 monographs and 17,526 serial pieces.

The Head of the Near East Section, George Atiyeh, made a number of purchases during an acquisitions trip to the countries of Northwest Africa. Otherwise, the bulk of the Near Eastern receipts, totaling approximately 6,775 items, came through the Public Law 480 program, through blanket-order dealers in Tehran, Istanbul, Beirut, and Baghdad, and through exchanges and gifts. A small number of monographs from areas that are not covered by any continuing acquisitions program—for example, Afghanistan, the Arabian Peninsula, and Libya—were purchased from bookdealers in the Middle East and Europe. An effort to fill gaps in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Armenian serials was fairly successful. Turkish periodicals were singled out as a major target; samples were acquired through the American Embassy in Ankara and subscriptions placed for selected titles. The Embassy also loaned the Library a set of the weekly *Yön* (1960-67) for microfilming. Mention should also be made of the acquisition of two important periodicals in Arabic, *al-Athār* (Lebanon) and *al-Bayyinah* (Morocco). The Gulbenkian Fund was used to purchase 480 retrospective titles in Armenian from dealers in Beirut, Venice, and Vienna.

Materials selected by Lawrence Marwick, Head of the Hebraic Section, in May 1969 at the Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem, arrived through exchange channels in February 1970 and consisted of 1,953 monographs, brochures, and serial issues. Through the assistance of an Israeli visitor to the section, the Library was able to obtain a good collection of *Yad la-banim,* a type of publication rarely available through trade channels. The number of Yiddish accessions during the year was gratifying and included many rare items. Special notice should also be taken of the receipts from Ethiopia, a result of NPAC operations in Nairobi.

The Southern Asia Section made a concerted effort to review bibliographies and indexes of Indonesian and Malaysian monographs in both Western languages and the vernacular; recommendations for the acquisition of current and retrospective materials were forwarded to the regional center in Djakarta.

To assist the NPAC staff in East Africa in recommending more than 2,000 titles for acquisition, the African Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division prepared lists of the Library's holdings of publications of Burundi, the Malagasy Republic, Rwanda, and the Sudan.

Diversity in content was a notable feature of the collections received by the Manuscript Division, with literary and cultural materials again predominating. Novelist Bernard Malamud gave to the Library the manuscripts of his seven books, including two award winners, *The Magic Barrel* and *The Fixer.* Truman Capote added to his previous gift the notebooks and other materials relating to his bestselling book *In Cold Blood.* Among the important contributors to the theatrical collections were Lillian Gish, who as reported earlier, presented her personal papers, film and theatrical scripts, and memorabilia relating to her career of over half a century; actor and art enthusiast Vincent Price, whose first gift of over 7,000 items covers the years 1961 to 1967; literary agent Lucy Kroll; and Joseph Wood Krutch, drama critic and renowned conservationist, who presented about 2,000 items shortly before his death. Mention should also be made of the acquisition of the papers of the MacDowell Colony of Peterborough, N.H., for the years 1896 to 1968, when its facilities were enjoyed by hundreds of composers, artists, and writers, including more than 20 winners of the Pulitzer Prize, many of whom did their prize-winning work while in residence.

Interesting and important additions to the manuscript collections in the scientific field were the papers of Jean and Jeannette Piccard, best known for their stratosphere balloon flights. Still another dimension was added to the year's receipts with the acquisition of the papers of sportswriter Arthur Mann, who was heavily involved in baseball during the days when the first black players were recruited to the major leagues. Large collections of the papers of Kermit

Roosevelt and of the Willard family, long promised to the Library, help to complete the record of two remarkable American families.

Although the limited funds impose rigid selectivity, the number of manuscripts purchased was larger than in recent years. The Special Reserve Fund has been of exceptional value in procuring Presidential letters and other important materials relating to U.S. history. Among the year's purchases were letters of James Madison and James Monroe, a holograph of an editorial written by William Howard Taft, and two important Gouverneur Morris items. The Madison letters, three in number, are confidential communications from George Joy, a Boston trader living in London who wrote pro-American pamphlets for English consumption. President Monroe's financial embarrassment after he left public office is revealed in a letter he dated April 3, 1831, three months before his death on the 55th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4. President Taft, in the editorial written for the *Philadelphia Public Ledger,* gives his views on the Versailles Treaty immediately following its rejection by the Senate. Filling many gaps in the Morris papers already in the Library's collections is a "Waste Book," or account book, 1791-1801, and a critique of a pamphlet on proposed changes in the French legal system gives an indication of the close relationship between Gouverneur Morris and Lafayette's group in the French National Assembly.

In all, the Library purchased 29 Presidential letters and 10 written by other important political figures. Collections acquired by purchase included the second installment of the Feinberg Whitman Collection and a group of 3,000 letters of Edward Everett Hale and Harriet Freeman.

Among the rare items acquired by the Music Division was the holograph draft of Sergei Rachmaninoff's Op. 38 [Six Songs] and two related songs that are believed to be the only existing unpublished songs by this composer. Rachmaninoff was at the piano when the opus was given its first performance in Moscow in 1916 by the famous Russian singer Nina Koshetz, to whom the work was dedicated. It has been said that the songs were Rachmaninoff's favorites and represent a turning point in his style of composing. This purchase was made possible with funds from the Heineman Foundation and the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress. Other notable receipts include seven manuscripts of Edward Alexander MacDowell, the first American composer to win international recognition; two important holograph letters of Franz Liszt; a fascinating group of letters from the famous Irish tenor John McCormack to his erstwhile manager that reveal the emotions and experiences of one of the greatest artists of the time; and a gift of over 600 scores of operas and operettas, many in manuscript, from the Tams-Witmark Music Library, Inc. A fuller account of the year's receipts appears in the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress.*

Perhaps the most notable acquisition of the Archive of Folk Song in fiscal 1970 was a collection of early cylinder recordings received from the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, including some that represent the earliest known use of a recording machine for gathering ethnographic data. The Library plans to begin duplicating these cylinders on tape, thus making them available for the first time to the scholarly community.

It was also an important year for the development of the archive's American Indian recordings. Prof. Robert A. Black of California State College, Hayward, lent for duplication his collection of 79 tapes of Pueblo music, recorded principally from the Hopi, with some representation from the Acoma, Laguna, and Zuñi. Although most of the tapes consist of chants and songs, some folktales and other forms of lore are included in this large and important field collection, documenting the Hopi musical culture in great depth and detail. A second acquisition of American Indian recordings, much smaller in scope, proved to be interesting as a historical documentary collection. Around 1914, Geoffrey O'Hara, who was a well-known performer and composer of popular music in the first half of this century, lived among the Navajo Indians. It was believed that he had recorded their music but that the recordings had been lost or destroyed. In early 1970, however, Carl B. Johnson, regional archeologist for the National Park Service in Arizona and New Mexico, brought to the Archive of Folk Song a tape copied from the 14 cylinders of Navajo music recorded by O'Hara that he had discovered at the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Ganado, Ariz. The archive has now duplicated Mr. Johnson's tape to preserve Geoffrey O'Hara's recordings and make them available for study.

The archive acquired a number of recorded collections of instrumental music from the South and Southwest, the largest of which is a group of 22 tapes of Texas fiddle and guitar music lent for duplication by Charles Faurot, a professional recording engineer. Other collections include tape recordings of fiddle and banjo tunes and songs of the southern mountains, traditional church services, and conversations with Negro healers and root doctors.

Some of the finest early operatic recordings to be acquired in any one year since the receipt of the famous John Secrist Collection in 1963 were added to the Recorded Sound Section during fiscal 1970. The result of both purchase and gift, they include performances by Sir Charles Santley (1834-1922), who more than any other recording artist probably links this generation to an earlier singing tradition and for whom Gounod composed the most famous baritone aria in his opera *Faust;* Francesco Tamagno (1850-1905), for whom Verdi wrote his *Otello;* Ernestine Schumann-Heink (1861-1936), singing an arioso from Meyerbeer's *Le Prophète* on her first published recording, made in 1903; the too-little-recorded dramatic soprano from the St. Petersburg Imperial Opera, Olimpia Boronat; and Adelina Patti (1843-1919), recorded in 1905 and 1906.

One of the finest assemblages of synagogue music yet reported was added to the collection with the gift of the Benedict Stambler Collection of Recorded Judaica, donated by Mr. Stambler's widow in his memory. An impressive group of historic acoustically made discs includes speeches by Sir Herbert Beerbohm-Tree; the Prince of Wales, later Edward VIII; Woodrow Wilson; Warren G. Harding, on a rare Pathé Actuelle; Stanley Baldwin; William Gibbs McAdoo; William Jennings Bryan; and Champ Clark. A major purchase was a group of 17 discs devoted to two lengthy speeches by Benito Mussolini, issued during World War II by the Discoteca di Stato in Rome and today considered extraordinary rarities.

The golden age of radio was well documented by gifts from Lewis Graham, producer of the *Original Amateur Hour,* and André Kostelanetz. Mr. Graham donated 2,200 recordings of the show's broadcasts covering the years 1935-45. Mr. Kostelanetz supplemented similar recordings he has given the Library in the past with a collection of 701 discs of his *Coca Cola Hour* broadcasts from 1940 to 1944, together with many of his published recordings. From the late Mrs. Irina R. Wolkonsky came a rich collection of recordings, many of which had belonged to her father, the legendary composer-pianist, Sergei Rachmaninoff. These included many test pressings of performances by her father and by his friend, the great Russian basso Feodor Chaliapin.

Once again, Ulysses "Jim" Walsh, noted discographer and historian of American's popular recording artists and a generous donor over the years, presented valuable recordings, this time his unparalleled collection of discs by Billy Murray, whom he describes as "far and away the greatest American comedian recorded music has known."

Victor Vasarely, Ilya Bolotowsky, John Randolph Carter, and a number of Czech artists chosen by the Pennell Committee at its October meeting, as well as Rudy Pozzatti, Gerhard Marcks, Ludwig Meidner, Man Ray, Théophile Alexandre Steinlen, Guiseppe Maria Mitelli, Jean Louis Forain, and Felix Edouard Vallotton, were represented in prints added to the collections in the Prints and Photographs Division during the year. Prints by Jacob Kainen and Judith Brodsky, selected by the division staff, were presented as gifts of the Society of Washington Printmakers from its biennial exhibition.

Television has turned to the traditional art of illustration, employing artists to draw scenes from trials and hearings from which cameras have been excluded. Two series of these reportorial drawings were presented this fiscal year. To his earlier gifts Howard Brodie added sketches of Senate hearings; Arnold Mesches gave the drawings he made at the *Pueblo* inquiry. *New Yorker* artists Mischa Richter, Dana Fradon, Whitney Darrow, William Steig, Charles Saxon, B. Tobey, Stan Hunt, and others continued to send their original drawings as gifts. The Time, Inc., Fund enabled the Library to purchase a series of drawings of the United States by the noted British illustrator Paul Hogarth and a group of unusually interesting photographs by the Russian constructivist Aleksandr Rodchenko. A large group of notable photographs by the late Rolf Winquist was offered on exchange by the TIO group of Stockholm.

The most valuable single poster received in a year of remarkable acquisitions of this art form was a superb copy of Guinguette Fleurie, the extremely scarce first poster by Jacques Villon designed in 1899 and acquired on exchange. Other poster receipts included work by Jean Mirò, Alexander Calder, Lorenzo Homar, Lance Wyman, Milton Glaser, and Rudy Pozzatti; prizewinners from Switzerland, Japan, and Germany; a group of al-Fatah posters from the Public Law 480 office in Cairo; American radical movement posters; and a group of original placards from the 1967 French student uprisings. The National Screen Service Company continued to send gifts of current American motion picture posters and movie stills.

Such was the increase in motion picture acquisitions that special procedures were devised to expedite action on offers of film gifts and deposits. Paramount Pictures donated a treasury of more than 100 silent feature films produced between 1914 and 1930, representing some of the most important productions of the silent era. In September negotiations were concluded with Columbia Pictures, and in March United Artists began to present Warner Brothers films to the Library. Both of these arrangements were initiated by the American Film Institute. Maurice Zouary gave more than 200,000 feet of historical film, including 35mm negatives and prints of the De Forest Phonofilm 1919-27 experiments in optical synchronous sound. Mary Pickford added 50 films to her collection, and from the Guggenheim Museum in New York came a group of important avant-garde films by Fischinger, MacLaren, and Hans Richter. Copyright deposits added to the motion picture collections such features as *A Dandy in Aspic, A Place to Stand,* and *The Shoes of the Fisherman,* as well as news footage on Vietnam from CBS and ABC, CBS programs on the moon, and the NET program on Thornton Wilder.

The annual report of acquisitions of the Rare Book Division, published in the October 1970 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* describes a brilliant display of rarities, ranging from the most important early illustrated book to be printed at Lyons, the 1491 folio edition of *La Mer des histories,* to the facsimile edition of Giamattista Bodoni's *Manuale Tipografico,* printed in 1969 at Verona by Giovanni Mardersteig, one of the great typographers of the present generation. The division's collections were increased by 1,287 pieces, of which 495 were received by purchase, 301 by transfer, 251 by gift, and 90 from other sources. Additions to the broadside collection numbered 207.

Among the more significant acquisitions were some 25 titles secured through the Rosenwald Fund. The most outstanding of 20 items purchased through the Alfred Whital Stern Memorial Fund was a fine lithographic portrait of Abraham Lincoln shown with his running mate, Hannibal Hamlin, issued during the 1860 campaign. Among important gifts were two books from Hans P. Kraus, a fine copy of the second edition of Abraham Zacuto's *Almanach perpetuum,* printed at Venice in 1502, and Jaime Pérez de Valencia's *Centum ac quinquaginta psalmi Davidici,* printed at Lyons in 1514.

Although current receipts of the Geography and Map Division declined, apparently a reflection of the drop in production of maps by U.S. Government agencies caused by budget curtailments, acquisitions of noncurrent maps, charts, and atlases continued at a high level, accounting for 68 percent of the year's accessions. Although gifts were but a small percentage of the total receipts, they added distinctive retrospective items to the collections. Among them were five panoramic views of American cities, ranging in date for 1880 to 1920, presented by Mrs. T. B. Fowler, Washington, D.C., and drawn by her father-in-law, Thaddeus M. Fowler.

Over the years the Library's holdings of original maps have been supplemented with photocopies of manuscript items in American and foreign archives. Among those acquired during this fiscal year were 453 warranty tract maps of

Pennsylvania townships reproduced from manuscript originals in the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. The *Illustrated Atlas of Crawford County, Ohio,* 1873, by H. T. Gould and J. W. Starr, acquired by purchase, adds to a growing collection of late 19th-century county land ownership maps and atlases; most often published and sold on a subscription basis, in limited editions, these materials form a distinctive cultural and historical record of America during the Victorian era.

Geography departments in several Canadian universities have produced noteworthy provincial atlases in recent years. Among those added to the collections were three published in 1969 that employ a variety of cartographic techniques: the large folio *Economic Atlas of Ontario,* compiled in the University of Ontario's Department of Geography, the University of Saskatchewan's *Atlas of Saskatchewan,* and the *Atlas of Alberta,* compiled by the Department of Geography, University of Alberta.

Recommendations from specialists in the Slavic, Oriental, Scandinavian, Hungarian, German, and Romance languages, as well as from science specialists, for acquisitions in the scientific and technological fields during the year totaled 26,805. These were over and above receipts from blanket orders, NPAC, and copyright. Among the recommended items were more than 300 new periodicals, including international journals, abstracting services, and representative foreign and noncopyrighted U.S. periodicals.

Among the retrospective purchases was a four-volume set on the art of medicine in Poland from early times to 1855 entitled *Zbiór wiadomości do historyi sztuki lekarskiej w Polsce od czasów najdawniejszych aż do najnowszych,* by Ludwik Gąsiorowski, published in Poznań between 1839 and 1855. Other purchases included a first edition of a botanical publication by Jakob Wernieschek, M.D., *Genera plantarum cum characteribus suis essentialibus et naturalibus* (Vienna, 1763); J. L. Rost's *Der aufrichtige Astronomus, Welcher von verschiedenen Materien einen ausführlichen Unterricht ertheilet* (Nürnberg, 1727), a compendium of information on the solar system, comets, the moon, planets, and astronomy; and Johannes Dryander's *Cylindri vsvs et canones. . .* (Marburg, 1543), with a woodcut coat-of-arms of Hesse-Nassau on the title page and the first known description of the portable dial.

One of the notable gifts to the Library in the scientific and technical field was *Pioneers in Aerial Photography,* a folio scrapbook recording highlights in the evolution of the art and science of aerial photography and photoreconnaissance as exemplified by the career of Brig. Gen. George W. Goddard, USAF, Ret. This handsome volume, compiled and published in a limited edition by Eastman Kodak, was presented by General Goddard in ceremonies attended by Gen. Carl Spaatz, first Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force. William E. Jones of the Battelle Memorial Institute gave to the Library his private collection of materials relating to unidentified flying objects, including some items on microfilm.

Organization of the Collections

In all likelihood the largest and most diversified in the world, the holdings of the Library of Congress total more than 61 million pieces. Although the task of organizing this mammoth collection of collections for use and, at the same time, preserving it for future generations is shared by several departments, the Reference Department has the primary responsibility for arranging the collections in its custody, for establishing priorities for the preservation of deteriorating items, and for preparing materials in the special collections for preservation treatment.

In organizing the collections, notable progress was made in three related aspects: two major collections were moved from cramped quarters into more adequate facilities; efforts to preserve deteriorating materials were remarkably productive; and one of the Library's important manuscript collections was reorganized according to present-day archival techniques.

In 1897 three horse-drawn wagons transported over 800 tons of books, periodicals, maps, prints, and pieces of music from the old Library of Congress in the Capitol across the east plaza into the new Library building. In 1970, the Geography and Map Division moved to new facilities in Alexandria, Va., and the Serial Division began the move of its massive periodical and serial collection from the Main Building across Second Street into the Library's Annex. The planning and execution of these two moves of over 10 million items from the collections plus furniture and equipment were major Library-wide tasks. At the end of the fiscal year, the Serial Division move was still under way, but the Geography and Map Division was settled in its new quarters at 845 South Pickett Street in Alexandria.

At the new site, a total of 75,000 square feet on one level is available for storage of the collections of over 3¼ million maps. The map cases, formerly stacked as many as seven units high, are now reduced to two, three, and four units, greatly improving access to the materials. Freestanding shelving accommodates the collection of more than 32,000 atlases, including the extensive group of Sanborn fire insurance atlases and maps. Specially designed racks have been constructed for the storage of three-dimensional relief models. The move also necessitated the expansion the Geography and Map Division's reference collection to approximately 6,000 volumes. An especially welcome feature in the Pickett Street building is the large masonry vault, equipped with independent temperature and humidity controls, and containing almost 5,000 square feet of secure storage space for the division's noteworthy collection of rare maps and atlases. Moreover, the vault provides the first opportunity in over a decade to transfer from the general map collections those maps and atlases whose current values justify maximum protection. The Preservation Office has established a Map Repair Unit in the new building, and an expanded program of deacidification, lamination, and repair is planned.

An early phase of the move of the Serial Division to the Annex was the consolidation of the Periodical and Government Publication Reading Room with the Newspaper Reading Room. The new consolidated reading room has as its direct antecedent the Periodical Reading Room, opened 70 years ago on January 22, 1900. Then the Periodical Division had custody of 7,200 periodical titles, 550 newspaper titles (400 published in the United States), and 20,000 volumes of newspapers. In 1970 the Serial Division has custody of the current unbound issues of approximately 60,000 titles of periodicals and government serials, receives and permanently preserves over 1,000 foreign and almost 300 U.S. newspapers, receives but does not permanently retain another 400 U.S. newspapers, and maintains a collection of 108,000 bound newspaper volumes and 164,000 reels of newspapers on microfilm.

The actual move of the serial collections began with the expansion of the space available for unbound newspapers. Next, the collection of newspapers on microfilm was reorganized, boxed, assigned new shelf numbers, and reshelved in a new location next to the reading room. The collection of over 58,000 volumes of bound U.S. newspapers was then shifted and rearranged.

The integration of the collections of government publications with the periodical collection in a single alphabetical sequence according to the entry in the Library's Serial Record Division is a major change in the organization of the Serial Division's collections. The planning for the move and necessary adjustments once the move was under way overshadowed most other activities of the Serial Division in fiscal 1970.

During the year it was decided to transfer the Library's collection of over 2,000 volumes of 18th-century newspapers from the Rare Book Division to the Serial Division, where adequate security provisions were made for them.

For several years the crowded condition of the general book collections has made their efficient use increasingly difficult. Recommendations were developed during fiscal 1970 for the most efficient use of stack space for the next four years. When implemented, the proposals should provide as much relief from the space squeeze as can be reasonably expected. Shortage of shelf space for the greatly increased receipts of the Microfilm Reading Room created problems, which were eased, at least temporarily, by expanding its shelf space to accommodate the "microform explosion."

As in recent years, the Reference Department made extensive use of microforms (especially microfilm), magnetic tapes, and safety-base motion picture film in its struggle against the deterioration of books, newspapers, serials, manuscripts, motion pictures, maps, recordings, and photographic negatives. Over 2,200,600 pages of brittle books and serials were prepared for microfilming by the Preservation Microfilming Office, while the custodial divisions of the Reference Department selected and prepared nearly a million nonbook items for conservation as part of the Library's preservation program. During the year many rare items and collections were also microfilmed through arrangements made with the Exchange and Gift Division, and over 10,000 microfilm reels were obtained through copyright deposit, purchase, exchange, and gift.

Replacement of deteriorating files of bound newspapers with microfilm copies continued at a steady pace. Over 100 titles from the newspaper collections in the Serial and Orientalia Divisions were filmed by the Photoduplication Service as part of the preservation program. In addition to preparing for filming long runs of newspapers, among them the *Wall Street Journal, Giornale d'Italia* (Rome), *Wisconsin State Journal,* and *O Estado de São Paulo,* the Serial Division selected and prepared several thousand issues of foreign-language U.S. newspapers, including *Russky Golos* (New York), *Katolikus Magyarok Vasarhapja* (Cleveland), *Nichi-Bei Times* (San Francisco), *Il Progresso* (New York), *Draugas* (Chicago), and *Ukrainian Daily News* (New York). The division added 11,000 reels of microfilm to its newspaper collection; 5,000 of the reels were noncurrent, or retrospective, newspapers, and the remaining 6,000 reels were current newspapers.

The Orientalia Division, custodian of the Library's Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Hebraic, Near Eastern, and Southern Asia collections, prepared 30 percent more items for microfilming than in the previous year, and over 1,900 reels of microfilm were added to the Orientalia collections during the year. Among the 26 long runs of deteriorating periodicals selected and prepared for filming by the division were the important titles *Ti Hsueh Tsa Chih* (Peking), *Di Yidishe Tsaytung* (Buenos Aires), *Yin Hang Chou Pao* (Shanghai), and *Chia Yin,* or *The Tiger* (Tokyo, Shanghai, Peking, and Tientsin). Indonesian newspapers published from January 1, 1970, onward will henceforth be filmed in New Delhi, where the Public Law 480 newspapers receipts from India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Nepal are now microfilmed. A review of the Library's acquisition and microfilming policies for Indonesian newspapers was completed.

Notable projects in the Orientalia Division included the filming of the 58-volume, out-of-print *Tien Shih Chai Hua Pao,* the first pictorial work printed by the offset process in China, and of the Turkish newspaper *Yön,* borrowed from the American Embassy in Ankara. The first phase of a cooperative program in which the Library and Toyo Bunko in Tokyo will microfilm and exchange their holdings of *Gaiji Keistatsu Hō* (Reports of the Foreign Affairs Police) was launched. No institution in the United States or Japan is known to have a complete run of this journal, which was published in Tokyo from 1922 to 1944.

Over 30 rare Chinese titles published during the Ming period (1368-1644) were microfilmed. As time and funds permit, the division is microfilming the holdings listed in *A Descriptive Catalog of Rare Chinese Books in the Library of Congress* (1957). Filming of the rarities printed or written before the beginning of the Ming period was completed several years ago.

When a rare or unique item from the Library's collection is microfilmed, the Library is provided with an insurance copy in the form of a master negative. Readers are given positive photocopies to use unless special circumstances require examination of the original. The microfilming of a rare item not only lengthens its life but also makes it available to a wider audience, because positive service copies are available to individuals and institutions desiring them. In the case of books, pamphlets, serials, and newspapers, the master negatives are reported to the *National Register of Microform Masters.*

The Music Division made plans for an expansion of its microfilming program. This comprehensive undertaking will include the filming of the division's extensive collection of 20th-century composers' holographs and rare operatic scores from the Library's unparalleled collection.

The valuable collection of 19th-century U.S. county maps in the Geography and Map Division is another heavily used collection preserved and made available to more readers through a program of photostatic copying, while the microfilming of the Presidential Papers has made these unique collections available to libraries, institutions, and scholars around the world.

Publication in July 1970 of the 3-volume *Index to the Theodore Roosevelt Papers* marked the completion of work on 19 of the 23 Presidential collections within the Library. There are 485 reels of microfilm in the Roosevelt collection, and the index contains 248,750 entries; it is the first of three multivolume indexes to 20th-century collections to be completed. The Library's Presidential collections extend from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge and include about two million manuscripts, but the most extensive collections are those of Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and William Howard Taft; the Taft collection is the largest, numbering more than 500,000 pieces. The demand for the indexes has been so heavy that several of them have gone out of print. Total sales of Presidential Papers microfilms passed the million dollar mark in fiscal 1970, with 1,881 film copies of individual collections distributed through 47 States and several foreign countries. The Abraham Lincoln Papers microfilm and index, for example, can be found in 112 libraries throughout 37 States and the District of Columbia and in a number of foreign libraries.

Cooperative projects with other institutions are another means of acquiring photocopies of unique foreign archival resources and of making them more widely available. Through its Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying, the Library agreed to participate in two major microfilming projects. The first, the Austrian Microfilm Project, entails the microfilming of about 200,000 pages of documents from the British, French, Russian, and Prussian collections in the Austrian State Archives for the period 1848 to 1918. The filming will be sponsored by a consortium of institutions: the Library of Congress, the Center for Research Libraries (Chicago), Boston College, Duke, Harvard, Yale, Stanford, the University of Virginia, and the Hampshire Inter-Library Center at Amherst. The second, the Louisiana Colonial Records Project, was initiated by the University of Southwestern Louisiana at Lafayette and provides for the microfilming of Louisiana material in the French National Archives. In addition to the Library of Congress, other participants are Loyola University at New Orleans, Memphis State University, and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

The Recorded Sound Section in the Music Division continued its program of transferring deteriorating acetate discs to polyester-base magnetic tape, assuring the preservation of, among other items, Marine Band recordings and propaganda broadcasts made during World War II by William Joyce (Lord Haw Haw).

Deacidification and lamination of manuscripts continued on a regular basis during the year. The Serial Division embarked on a project of identifying newspaper issues of historical importance for similar treatment. Thirty issues, ranging chronologically from the explosion of the battleship *Maine* on February 16, 1898, to the censure of Senator Joseph McCarthy on December 12, 1954, were selected. Curiously, only one newspaper account of the Wright Brothers' flight was located, the story in the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* of December 18, 1903.

Since 1966 over 20,000 deteriorating nitrate photographic negatives from the heavily used Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture have been converted to safety film. With conversion of 6,200 negatives during fiscal 1970, the preservation of these two collections neared completion. Approximately 41,000 nitrate negatives, principally from the Farm Security Administration and the Office of War Information collections, will be converted next.

Establishment of a motion picture printing laboratory in the cellar of the Library's Main Building was one of the notable achievements of fiscal 1970. For several years the Library's motion picture preservation program, in which deteriorating nitrate film is replaced by safety film, has been expanding rapidly. The conversion of film from the Library's collections has been done by Government and commerical laboratories. However, the shortage of adequate commercial facilities to accommodate the growing program has made it necessary for the Library to organize its own laboratory. Although commercial laboratories will still be utilized, the new laboratory will enable the Library to increase substantially the rate of conversion of unstable nitrate motion picture film.

During the past year over one million feet of film were replaced by laboratory processing and by purchase, and an additional 274,000 feet through exchanges, primarily with the Tokyo Museum of Modern Art. The motion picture storage facilities in Quantico, Va., and in the former MGM building in the District of Columbia were vacated in fiscal 1970, and the nitrate films from both locations were moved to the specially designed vaults which Wright-Patterson Air Force Base at Dayton, Ohio, made available for use by the Library. The increased activity in motion picture acquisitions made it necessary to occupy additional space at Wright-Patterson before the year was over.

A notable achievement in the Reference Department's effort to gain increased bibliographical control over nonbook materials was the organization of the personal papers of Peter Force as a separate unit in the Manuscript Division. Until this year, they were part of a manuscript collection of more than 150,000 items assembled by Force from many diverse sources.

The study of the Force collection also disclosed provenance information of great value to the Prints and Photographs and the Geography and Map Divisions. Another dividend of the project was the creation of a Sir Thomas Phillipps collection of Anglo-Americana, distinct parts of which had been acquired by the Library over a period of years following the sale of the original collection in England.

In addition to sorting and arranging the 150,000 items in the Peter Force collection, the Preparation Section in the Manuscript Division arranged over 1,200,000 items in 116 other collections, including the American Colonization Society Archives, the papers of Robert A. Taft, Robert S. and Helen M. Lynd, and Shirley Jackson, and the archives of the Harmon Foundation. Sixty-seven collections were reported to the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections,* bringing to 1,015 the number of LC collections reported.

For the first time, the Daniel Murray collection of literary and historical works by and about Negroes was brought under preliminary bibliographic control. Most of the 1,800 books, pamphlets, and periodicals in the collection were bequeathed to the Library by Mr. Murray in 1925, but additional volumes have been added from diverse sources.

The Music Division has a large group of individual, nonmusic manuscript items which are not part of any formal collection. An effort has been made to index these autograph letters and literary documents of musicians, and during the past year the index file of over 4,000 cards was reproduced, providing the division with an additional set of this valuable reference and acquisitions tool. The Archive of Folk Song inventoried and reorganized its collection of over 250 serial publications of reference value to folklorists during fiscal 1970. The collection features many newsletters and ephemeral publications that are not available elsewhere.

Although the Processing Section of the Geography and Map Division concentrated its attention on sorting and arranging maps in preparation for the move of the division to Pickett Street, the processing and cataloging of all single-sheet maps added to the collections during the year was kept on a current basis. The 17 individuals participating in the division's special summer map processing project sorted and arranged approximately 133,000 maps.

As in past years, the Orientalia Division worked closely with the Processing Department in developing standard procedures for handling materials in Asian languages. Topics of particular concern this year included Indonesian names, Thai names, Thai romanization, and diacritical marks for use in romanized Chinese.

In the Orientalia Division, 2,147 new titles were entered in the Japanese serial record; over 80 percent of the entries represented Title II-C acquisitions of monographic series. More than 200 new titles were added to the Arabic serial record, and the Persian and Central Asian serial records were reorganized. Rare Book Division catalogs received increased attention during the year, resulting in the revision, correction, or recording of 6,500 cards or sets of cards. Volumes in Thomas Jefferson's Library were cleaned and oiled, along with books in the collections of Early American Imprints (1640-1800) and Early English Printing (1501-1640). The repair and rebinding of volumes in the Early Printing (1501-20) collection continued.

Procedures for reporting microform holdings to the Serial Record Division, described in last year's report, went into operation this year. The new reporting system will eventually give the Library increased bibliographical control over its serial holdings in microfilm, microcard, and microfiche and will make information about serials-in-microform readily available to Library users for the first time.

Automation Activities

Automation activities this year included two new starts and the inception of the design work in two additional areas. Once again developmental and operational efforts were directed toward compatibility with the MARC II format and the developing Central Bibliographic System. On the philosophical side the Department continued its efforts to define its role as the prime user of the Central Bibliographic System.

Early in the year the National Referral Center of the Science and Technology Division explored alternative techniques for the printing of four projected directories of information resources, to be supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation. Since the Information Systems Office was developing generalized programs for use with the Linotron at the Government Printing Office, the division opted for electronic photocomposition. The generalized programs will be used in conjunction with the MARC II format. Consequently, the directory project was reoriented to the MARC II mode, and by the end of the year the division had written, coded, and keyed all but a handful of entries for the first NRC directory and prepared the preliminary specifications for the Linotron.

A related effort in the Science and Technology Division has been the Information Resources Information System (IRIS). Consideration was given this year to the long-range relationship of IRIS to the directory program because of the redundancy of data in the two systems. Designed earlier for statistical manipulations and other simple inquiry functions, IRIS is maintained by punched cards, and its informational elements are recorded in telegraphic style in capital letters only. The directory file, on the other hand, is MARC based and carries text in uppercase and lowercase characters, with indicators for italics, etc. Although still separately maintained, the two files eventually will be merged. As part of this process, subject terms are being lifted from the IRIS file by computer, translated into capitals and lowercase, and added to the directory file.

Efforts during the year to adapt AEGIS (Already Existing Generalized Information System)—a commercial utility program package—for use as a retrieval mechanism for the IRIS file proved it to be inordinately slow and cumbersome. Four hours of computer time were required to convert the IRIS file to the AEGIS format before the program could be used for retrieval and printing. Consequently, new programs were written in the division to accomplish the desired result. One of these produces a print run that does in two hours what AEGIS would have required over seven hours to do.

An expansion in the application of the MARC II format was its use by the Hispanic Foundation in compiling a second edition of the *National Directory of Latin Americanists.* The objective of the directory is to bring together data on individuals with specialized skills relating to Latin America. The Information Systems Office completed the basic computer program for the project in the fall and converted for computer processing about 175 magnetic tapes of biographical data. Printouts were mailed to each specialist for review, and corrections and updating were begun as December drew to a close. At the end of the fiscal year some 1,700 entries had been corrected and updated.

The Geography and Map Division project for computerized cataloging of thematic maps became operational in fiscal 1969. During fiscal 1970 some 5,000 records were entered into the system, which will produce catalogs arranged by author and title and by area and subject, as well as a shelflist, specialized lists, indexes, and bibliographies. Compiled in cooperation with the

Information Systems Office and published in fiscal 1970, *Maps: A MARC Format* describes in detail the magnetic tape format for map cataloging records.

Implemented last year, the CRREL system of the Science and Technology Division continues to provide useful products to the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Department of the Army. A notable production improvement on this MARC-based system was the switch from paper tape to magnetic tape input. Twelve monthly accessions lists, totaling over 3,600 items, and quarterly, semiannual, and nine-month cumulative author and subject indexes were produced. The system also produced several special computer printouts, including a list of journals, a list of key words, statistical counts of forms of material accessioned and the methods of acquisition used, and a selective listing of items on the subject of pipelines.

An attempt by the General Reference and Bibliography Division to utilize the MARC II data base was severely restricted by the present size and scope of the base in relation to the division's mission and the Library's holdings. The Public Reference Section received MARC printouts of citations to new directories and other reference works. The Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section tested computer printouts of one week's MARC records in three different formats—full-size page, xerox reduction of the page, and three- by five-inch cards. After using these and comparing them with the proofcard service of the Card Division, the section decided to continue the latter.

Two related projects were still in the developmental stage: the Main Reading Room Reference Collection project and the Science and Technology Automated Research Task (START) for the production by computer of book catalogs of the reference collections of the Main and Science Reading Rooms, respectively. Project START was faced at the beginning of the year with a data base structured in an obsolete format, which was sufficiently incompatible with the MARC II environment to make it necessary to re-form the entire data base.

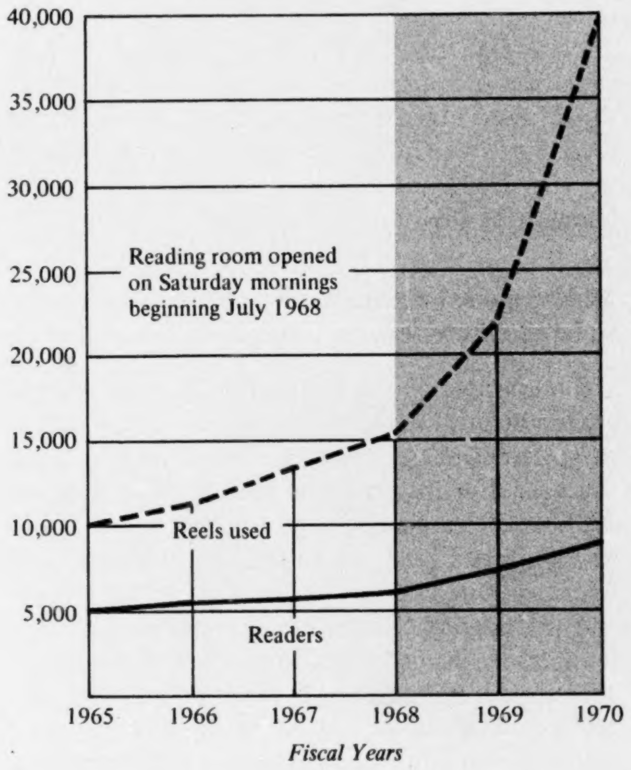
Located in the Loan Division, the Central Charge File is the Library's principal circulation file and contains over 500,000 records. The Information Systems Office conducted a systems development study on automation of this file and in May submitted a draft proposal. A proposal was also prepared and approved to convert the Master Manuscript Record—a computerized record of descriptive and statistical information on the 3,000 collections in the custody of the Manuscript Division—to the MARC II format.

Bibliographic Activities and Reference Services

Government-wide retrenchment, mentioned earlier in this chapter, affected in some measure the reference activities of the Department during the year. For instance, the Special Bibliographies Section of the Science and Technology Division was abolished, and the staff of the International Organizations Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division was reduced. These reductions are necessarily reflected in the year's statistics, but because of staff efforts and the growth in much of the Department's business, many of the figures continued to rise, some at a good rate. There were fewer readers, but the number given assistance remained almost constant. Letters answering mail inquiries decreased, but individual responses, as opposed to form letters, rose. Telephone inquiries increased overall, especially those originating in Congressional offices. Finally, although fewer bibliographies were completed, they contained more entries, suggesting the compilation of more comprehensive works. Thus the figures indicate that each reader on an average received more reference assistance, that more reference letters were individually investigated, and that bibliographies were more comprehensive.

The Stack and Reader Division provided more than 600,000 readers with more than one million volumes, at the same time integrating 300,000 new volumes into the general collections. Compared to fiscal 1969, about 1.9 percent fewer items were circulated to 7.5 percent fewer readers. A considerable increase, however, was seen in both the collections and use of the Microfilm Reading Room.

Microfilm Reading Room
Readers and Circulation



Loans amounted to 251,755 pieces, those to Congressional offices continuing as the largest single category—37 percent of the total. Loans of serial items, journals, and the like continued to decrease, but loans of microfilms rose 24 percent. Materials in the social sciences were most in demand by LC readers, followed by language and literature. Books in language and literature and Old World history were commonly asked for in requests for interlibrary loan.

Not only did the move of the Serial Division permit consolidation of its reading rooms into one; it also allowed expansion of its reference collections by 500 volumes and extension of its hours of service. The new reading room is now open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and from 1 to 5 p.m. on Sunday. The move, with its consequent reorganization, accounts largely for decreases in service statistics. One curiosity of the year was the number of requests for bound foreign newspapers. Because this collection seemed to be less frequently used, it was sent to the Library's Duke Street Annex for storage. After its removal, the number of calls for foreign bound newspapers soared, researchers asking for an average of 400 of these large, awkward volumes a month. An enlarged edition of *Popular Names of U.S. Government Reports,* with 53 percent more titles than the first, was completed, and the second edition of *Newspapers Currently Received & Permanently Retained in the Library of Congress* was published.

As a result of the cutback in Federal funds mentioned earlier, agencies which had been supporting bibliographic projects at the Library were forced to reduce or withdraw that support. The International Organizations Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division lost nine of its 12 positions and was forced to cease production of its widely used *World List of Future International Meetings* in September 1969. Despite the reduction in force, however, the section increased most of its direct reference services. Letters received this year by the Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section revealed the wide-ranging interests of Library users. A number of correspondents asked for information on two questions that could not be answered: verification of an alleged Hitler quotation on law and order and the alleged *Communist Rules for Revolution.* After they were received in the Library, both items were given considerable attention in the press and on the floor of Congress. A correspondent asked for a record of Count Pulaski's movements in the American Revolution during the spring of 1778, another wanted to know the origin of the question mark, and still another the fate of President Taft's outsize bathtub.

Often overlooked as part of the Library's bibliographic services are the short, sometimes annotated, bibliographies compiled by most divisions in response to reference correspondence. They can and do cover subjects as diverse as the exploration of Somalia before 1900; children's books about saints in the French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages; the Hungarian patriot Louis Kossuth; songs about the atomic bomb; air pollution; Sanborn fire insurance maps for

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati; and the Soviet secret police. The subjects of lists of pictures included victories of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung, child labor, and salt-box houses. Public interest prompted compilation of a checklist of late 19th-century panoramic maps of American cities and another on the organization and operation of small libraries, both to be used as enclosures in reference letters.

The Public Reference Section, whose chief duty is to give reference service to readers in the Library's general reading rooms, experienced a marked increase in the number of direct questions it had to meet. This section also coordinates the assignment of reference books to offices and reading rooms throughout the Library. This work increased 24 percent in fiscal 1970, to set a record. The Children's Book Section offered 32 percent more direct reference services this year than last. Graduate students working on dissertations and visitors from other countries played an unusually large part in this increase. Four major bibliographies prepared in this section were published this year: *Louisa May Alcott, Folklore of the North American Indians, Children & Poetry* (compiled with the Poetry Consultant), and *Children's Books, 1969,* the sixth issue of an annual list prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Office of Education. The major bibliography *Arms Control & Disarmament* was given the Italian Ministry of Defense award by the Jury of the International Biennial of Scientific Publications of Universities and Academies of Science in recognition of its importance "to the study and research in the field of military science and the maintenance of peace."

Among the bibliographies published during the year were *Presidential Inaugurations; a Selected List of References, The Negro in the United States,* and the 1970 edition of *Library of Congress Publications in Print.* The African Section assisted a record number of visitors during the year, but its chief reference responsibility is the creation of bibliographies. As a result, during fiscal 1970 *Ghana; a Guide to Official Publications, 1872-1968* appeared, and *Sub-Saharan Africa; a Guide to Serials* went to press. Considerable attention was also devoted by the staff of the African Section to editing the file known as "Africa South of the Sahara; an Index to Periodical Literature." When published by G. K. Hall & Co., this index is expected to serve as a major research tool in the field of African studies.

The Hispanic Foundation enjoyed a 15-percent increase in readership this year, but its main accomplishments were, as usual, bibliographic. Number 31 (Social Sciences) of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* was published during the year, and number 32 (Humanities) was in press.

With funds made available to the Library in 1967 by the Ford Foundation, Doris Dana has been gathering materials on Gabriela Mistral for a volume of translated poems of the late Chilean Nobel Prize poet, to be included in the Hispanic Foundation Publications series. Arrangements for publication of this volume by the Johns Hopkins Press in 1971 were successfully concluded in the spring of 1970.

Queries received by the Slavic and Central European Division reflected both national and international current interests. For example, requests for information and materials on Greece continued, prompted by political developments there. The 30th anniversary of the 1939 German invasion and the Polish elections of June 1969 generated considerable interest in historical and biographical materials relating to Poland. And a rumor about the possible transfer to the Hungarian Government of the Holy Crown of Hungary, in U.S. custody since the end of the Second World War, caused a number of requests for information on the history of the crown and the royal insignia.

A nine-percent increase in number of readers was reported by the Orientalia Division, but in line with the other reference divisions, statistics on reference service rose faster than those representing the number of readers. In-person reference service was up 12.9 percent and telephone calls up 16.4 percent. Many of the requests, especially for translations, were from Congress. The Chinese and Korean Section received more than 750 requests for photoreproduction, involving over 3,600 pieces, during the year. Extensive use of the Library's Chinese holdings in the field of history was made by a scholar in the USSR; and at several times during the year a professor at

Stanford University submitted groups of unsolved bibliographic questions which had accumulated during the preparation of his large-scale computerized analysis of material relating to Chinese society, now in the final stages of compilation. The Washington Document Center collection of pre-1945 Far Eastern materials in the Japanese Section continued to attract doctoral candiates and postdoctoral researchers. Many scholars acquainted with the holdings of Japanese institutions expressed delight and surprise at the wealth of information concerning their topics among the materials contained in this collection in the Japanese Section.

Questions relating to the region covered by the Near East Section were received from as far away as Peru and the Soviet Union and from professors and students, Government agencies, and the public in general. The extensive bibliography *American Doctoral Dissertations on the Arab World, 1883-1968* was compiled in this section and published by the Library in June 1970. In the Hebraic Section guidance was provided on the organization of a Jewish academic library, procurement of retrospective Hebraica, reprinting of meritorious studies in the field of Judaica and initial publication of unpublished European dissertations, microfilming of Syriac materials in the Levant, needs of research libraries in Israel, and the preservation and dissemination of Yiddish literature.

For the Manuscript Division the year was an active one. The division played host to an increasing number of readers and scholars, wrote more reference letters than last year, and in general witnessed a rise in almost every category of service. Many a published work acknowledged the assistance given by the division to its author, editor, or compiler in his research. Reference correspondence is the major element in the statistics for reference services and occupies most of the time of the division's specialists. Some 1,460 letters and memoranda were prepared this year, an increase of seven percent over the previous year. Considerable reference service was done for Members of Congress, the White House staff, and leading Governmental offices.

The Rare Book Division was visited as usual by researchers from throughout the Nation and the world. All States but Alaska and North Dakota were represented, as well as 26 territories and foreign countries. The total number of readers and of books used declined slightly, but letters in answer to inquiries rose 40 percent. Sharp interest in the Library's resources on the Negro, mentioned in last year's report, continued, and again one of the most used collections in the Rare Book Room was the slave narrative collection, compiled by the Works Progress Administration.

Researchers from 20 publishers and from television stations of eight countries visited the Prints and Photographs Division during the year. Subjects pursued by readers in the division reflected the concerns of the present day. Environmentalists studied the dust bowl, water conservation, the hazards of smoking, and water and air pollution. Historians of the Negro did research on the blues, racial stereotypes, black musicians, and black cowboys. Other historians worked on topics as diverse as the postal service, Lewis and Clark, Chicago history, Maine's sesquicentennial of statehood, patriotic symbols, abolitionist John Brown, Kentucky, taxation, labor, the circus, and Woodrow Wilson. Interest was high in the history of photography, and again the superb Historic American Buildings Survey was the most photocopied collection in the division. During a peak month, 120 readers were served in the Motion Picture Section—most of them returning for more than one visit and most of them requiring the use of a viewing machine at least part of the time. The arrival of several new Steenbeck viewers made it possible to serve these readers more comfortably than had been possible in the past and with far greater safety to the films.

Published jointly by the Johns Hopkins Press and the Library under a grant from the Ford Foundation, *American Prints in the Library of Congress* was ready for release at the end of the fiscal year, culminating more than five years of cataloging, editorial, and production effort. It will be the first catalog of a substantial portion of the print collections of the Library to be published since 1905, when the *Gardiner Greene Hubbard Collection of Engravings* was issued.

Of the articles by division staff members appearing in the *Quarterly Journal,* one was a revised version of a list analyzing the "Pembroke Album" of chiaroscuro woodcuts. Along with the original article discussing the album that had appeared in an earlier *Quarterly Journal,* it was issued as a reprint for free distribution during an exhibition of the woodcuts, coinciding with the meeting of the College Arts Association in Washington. Special programs were presented in the Library by the division or its staff for members of the Washington Print Club, the Reference Services Roundtable of the District of Columbia Library Association, and a graduate class in architectural preservation from Columbia University.

The longstanding ambition of the Music Division to extend its reading room hours was realized during fiscal 1970. Beginning around Christmas, the reading room remained open Tuesday and Thursday evenings and all day Saturday. Typical of the gratitude expressed by researchers was the comment from Jan LaRue, professor at New York University and former president of the American Musicological Society, who wrote: "Let me express thanks and enthusiasm for the new hours at LC. These will make a tremendous difference to all researchers. . . ." The new hours no doubt accounted for the 16-percent increase in readers. The Archive of Folk Song responded not only to three times the reference letters it did last year but also to 50 percent more telephone inquiries from Government agencies. The division continued to provide the bibliography portion of the "Current Bibliography and Discography" section of the journal *Ethnomusicology. Folklore Forum* published "An Inventory of the Bibliographies and Other Reference Aids Prepared by the Archive of Folk Song, Library of Congress," and a short history of the archive, with a description of its holdings and facilities, entitled "The Archive of Folk Song in the Library of Congress" appeared in the *S.E.M. Newsletter.* The latter had been prepared for reference distribution.

Reading room service was offered for all but one week during the move of the Geography and Map Division from Capitol Hill to Alexandria, and telephone and correspondence reference services were uninterrupted. The number of readers visiting the division in person decreased noticeably at first but slowly started to rise, once the new location became known. The loss in the number of readers has been partially offset by an increase in the number of telephone requests. The convenience of a map collection efficiently laid out on one level, with the reading room in the center and parking at the door, is certain to attract continually increasing numbers of readers. Among those using some of the division's rare maps of colonial America—now safely housed in rooms with temperature and humidity controls—was a German scholar who is developing his own map of the cultural landscape of early America. Semiannual compilations were again sent to the editors of *Bibliotheca Cartographica,* an international bibliography on the literature of cartography.

Decrease of the funds transferred to the Library by other Government agencies was not the only loss suffered by the Science and Technology Division during fiscal 1970. Because it lost funding for its only remaining bibliography—that on air pollution—the Special Bibliographies Section was at least temporarily suspended. The same factors that affected all Library reader services were probably responsible in large measure for a drop of 8.3 percent in the number of readers visiting the division. However, the discontinuation of filing in the Annex catalog, which forced readers to use the catalog in the Main Building for information on current books, was possibly a contributing factor. For the second year in a row referral requests declined, the 1970 total of 2,288 showing a drop of 14.6 percent from last year's 2,678. This decline may be attributed in part to the lack of large-scale publicity for the National Referral Center during the past year.

Despite these drawbacks, the work of the division continued on a broad front, with numerous bibliographic projects under way. The effort of the Resources Analysis Section was substantially impaired by the reduction in force at the end of the previous fiscal year, which left only two scientific analysts and a small supporting staff to carry a major workload. Available resources, however, were devoted to the solicitation and registration of new information resources, maintenance of the current inventory of information resources and elimination of obsolete and inactive sources, completion of the solicitation and analysis effort for the COSATI *Directory of Federally Supported Information Analysis Centers,* preparation of candidate lists for new editions of directories of information resources, and updating of all records associated with the directory revisions.

The Aeronautics Section responded to 693 telephone inquiries and 336 reader inquiries during the fiscal year. Numerous written inquiries on aviation, the Wright brothers, space science and technology, unidentified flying objects, and other space-related matters were handled in letters routed to the section through the Reference and Referral Section. Reference services included assistance to several Congressional offices and a number of Government agencies, as well as to individuals engaged in writing aviation books or in other historical aviation projects.

With funds transferred from the NASA Historical Office, the Aeronautics Section continued the preparation of the monthly *Astronautics and Aeronautics: Chronology on Science, Technology, and Policy.* Thirteen issues were prepared totaling 588 pages (a 47-percent increase over fiscal 1969), and 187 index pages (a 39-percent increase). The July chronology, including the extensive account of the July 16-24, 1969, Apollo 11 moon mission, the largest monthly chronology ever prepared by the section, brought the staff a note of commendation from Eugene Emme, NASA historian. The monthly issues of the chronology for 1968 form the basis of the printed volume, edited by the chronology staff and the NASA Historical Office staff, entitled *Astronautics and Aeronautics, 1968: Chronology on Science, Technology, and Policy,* which was issued in June 1970 as a NASA Special Publication.

Progress continued on the preparation of the NASA Historical Data Book, 1958-68, which is projected as a three-part work. It is to be produced under one portion of the NASA Historical Office's exchange of funds agreement with the Library.

Volume 23 of *Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology* (formerly *Bibliography on Snow, Ice, and Frozen Ground)* was published. Abstracting and indexing of current Antarctic literature continued for the *Antarctic Bibliography,* and a 350-page retrospective bibliography for 1951-61 was issued. Bibliographies prepared on a fee basis covered such subjects as computer simulation of electric power equipment and systems, fish protein concentrate, and desert terrain environment. A list of sources of information on toxicology was published as the fifth directory in the National Referral Center's series.

Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

For the first time every State in the Union was represented at the Conference of Regional Librarians held in New York City in May 1970, making it a highlight of the year for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The librarians met with HEW Title IV consultants, representatives of machine-lending agencies, and staff members of the division to discuss innovations in services, reading resources, procedures, and communications. The participants were mainly concerned about bibliographic control, standards of service and equipment, public relations in the community, magazines for handicapped readers, and the new cassette program.

Four new regional libraries were established during the year, all under the direction of State library agencies, bringing the total number of such libraries to 46. Supplied with books, sound reproducers, and publications by the Library of Congress, and staffed and housed by their States, the following are now in the growing network of national service: Little Rock, Ark., Concord, N.H., Phoenix, Ariz., and Nashville, Tenn. Since July 1966, when legislation was enacted that extended the services of the division to those who cannot read or hold conventional print books because of other physical handicaps, 15 additional regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped have been established, a 50-percent increase over a four-year period. An estimated 200,000 readers now use the services of the regional libraries, an increase of about 80 percent over the estimate of 110,000 in July

1966, when service to the physically handicapped was authorized.

New talking book titles selected for national distribution numbered 705 as compared to 602 in fiscal 1969. In addition, over 300 titles were added to the braille collection, close to 320 to the new tape cassette collection, and out of 454 books recorded on open reel tape by volunteers, 60 fully cataloged titles were distributed to the cooperating libraries. The selections are becoming more varied as the program reaches out to different readers. It is highly significant that 90 percent of all books on the bestseller lists are issued on talking-book records, on magnetic tape, or in braille. Selection of Spanish-language titles now consists primarily of practical materials and translations of popular U.S. authors, since it was found that most Spanish-speaking readers need or prefer these to classics or to titles popular in other Spanish-speaking countries. Of special interest are the 70 commercial cassettes combined with the print books which were purchased for children. Selection of titles for children with additional reading problems continues. They include slow-rate recordings, some of which are packaged with the print books, and "twin-vision" books, in which the braille is interpaged with print.

Three new magazines were issued in braille: *Fortune, Psychology Today,* and *Today's Health.* Permission was received to braille two others: *Atlas,* to replace *The Reporter,* which ceased publication, and *Playboy. Saturday Review* was added as a regular talking-book magazine, and *Buenhogar* replaced *Life en Espanol,* no longer published. *Scientific American, Psychology Today,* and *Consumer Reports* were acquired on magnetic tape for direct mailing to tape readers. The Magazine-of-the-Month Club, which ran for the year, was a success with readers. Each month participants were provided with a different talking-book magazine not offered regularly through the regional libraries. A questionnaire concerning the magazines was sent to all participants to determine their preferences. The favorite, according to the responses, was *National Geographic Magazine* which in fiscal 1971 will join the list of talking-book magazines offered on a regular basis.

Because of increased readership, orders were placed for 25,000 new talking-book machines, to be distributed during fiscal 1971, and for the purchase of 10,000 headphones to allow readers to use their machines without disturbing others in the same general area. In addition, 9,000 two-speed cassette players with rechargeable batteries and 5,000 cassette recorder-players were purchased. The two-speed capability (1 7/8 and 15/16 inches per second) will make possible three hours of recorded material in a single cassette, or twice the present amount.

To ensure the repair of the thousands of cassette books and machines being added to the program, assistance was requested of the Telephone Pioneers of America, a group of workers in the telephone industry, both active and retired, who have been closely associated with the Library of Congress in the repair of phonographs for several years. As a result, 19 regional Cassette Repair Centers were established. To encourage direct response from Readers to the Division's Technical Section, a postcard was included with each new talking-book machine, asking the reader to report any problems and to suggest improvements. Of the cards received, only two percent reported failure of the equipment.

The bimonthly magazine *Talking Book Topics,* which announces the latest talking books available through the regional libraries, was improved during the year. The soundsheet, a thin flexible plastic disc that is bound into each copy, has been recorded at 16 rpm. It is now being recorded at 8 rpm, allowing twice as much reading time. Consequently, news notes and feature articles can now be heard on the soundsheet in addition to the talking-book releases and their annotations that were on the disc before. This change has proved popular with readers. Other improvements in the magazine included a new easier-to-read type style and a bold new cover design. The mailing lists of both *Talking Book Topics* and *Braille Book Review,* the magazine listing the new braille releases, were computerized. It is hoped that this will save readers who change location from missing issues of the magazines and new readers will get on the mailing list faster than in the past.

Favorable reader response to the *Talking Book*

Topics soundsheet proved this approach warranted further study. Contracts were signed with the American Printing House for the Blind and the American Foundation for the Blind for the development of new production techniques for flexible discs. If feasible, these techniques could reduce costs and lead to direct mailing of personal copies of recorded magazines to readers.

Several new publications were produced during the year. A brilliant eye-catching flier was used in one of the most comprehensive programs ever undertaken in behalf of library service to the handicapped. Under the banner "Reading Reduces Handicaps" the Pennsylvania State Library Association conducted a massive campaign to promote reading in that State during National Library Week, April 12-17. The Library of Congress supplied the organizers with two million copies of the flier, entitled "Open a New World for Someone Who Cannot Hold a Book." It carried the address of the State library and was distributed by public libraries, schools, Lions Clubs, and other organizations throughout the State. Arizona received 200,000 copies and Ohio 50,000 copies of the folder, carrying their return addresses, for use in State publicity; 800,000 copies with the return address of the Division for the Blind and Physically Hanidcapped will be used in the District of Columbia and for conference exhibits nationwide.

One of the division's folders, *Talking Books for Crippled Children and Adults,* was produced with the cooperation of the National Easter Seal Society, which distributed 30,000 copies to its affiliates. *Talking Book Machines,* an illustrated brochure, describes the history of the talking-book machine and the volunteer repair services provided by the Telephone Pioneers of America.

Three talking-book topical bibliographies were produced, *Talking Books To Profit By, Talking Books for Music Lovers,* and *Baseball in Fact and Fiction.* In a new venture, 20,000 copies each of two colorful book markers with braille text were distributed to the regional libraries and various agencies serving the blind and the physically handicapped.

Staff members manned exhibits at 24 national conferences of appropriate organizations. Among them were the United Cerebral Palsy Conference in Cincinnati, the Council for Exceptional Children Conference in Chicago, the Blind in Computer Programming International Conference in Cleveland, the American Nursing Home Association Convention in Houston, and the American Public Health Association Convention in Philadelphia.

A followup campaign with the doctors who sign the "Application for Talking Book Service" certification was initiated to acquaint them with the full scope of service available to their qualifying patients.

Chapter 4

LAW is moving through a period of increasing change although its role is that of the guardian of continuity. Similarly, the Law Library during this past fiscal year strove to achieve a balance between constantly changing and continuing, stable activities. At the same time, plans were made to enable the Law Library to become more responsive to the needs of legal research and the national interest by meeting its objectives more effectively.

Major concerns during this reporting period included increased attention to the depth and coverage of the collections and the attendant needed personnel; a concentrated effort to eliminate unprocessed arrearages and bring them under bibliographic control; preservation of legal information resources through expanded utilization of microforms, either internally produced or acquired from outside sources; and realignment and rearrangement of parts of the collection. At the same time the nature of research inquiries shifted from requests for specific, limited information to queries requiring comprehensive surveys in reply. Considerable study was given to the technical operations, including statistical reporting, the revision of the Law Library classification scheme, the impact of Class K (Law) on the present shelving arrangement and catalogs, and the receipt by direct mail and processing of nonpermanent material. A thorough review was conducted of the Law Library in the Capitol to update the collection and to initiate Subclass KF (Law of the United States) into its first full use. As a result of the complete turnover in leadership of the American-British Law Division, extensive recruiting efforts were made to find qualified replacements.

The Law Library is unlike any other law library in that its prime raison d'être is to serve the legal needs of a national legislative body, which is increasingly engaged in seeking information on problems of a global nature. This governing factor necessitates the presence of the most comprehensive and complete collection of legal literature available, developed and translated into use by trained and experienced specialists in law. The collection must not be limited in dimension, in time, nor in legal subject matter but must cover all systems of law from their beginnings and include formal codifications and personal law, in addition to comparative, international, and multinational institutional and organizational law.

Earlier annual reports have documented efforts to respond to the increasing need for international legal materials and to provide full access to them. These accounts portray the emergence and grouping of related legal collections into five broad divisions based on a geographical-language basis: American-British Law, European Law, Far Eastern Law, Hispanic Law, and Near Eastern and African Law. American public law research for the Congress is not the responsibility of the Law Library, although quick-reference service and basic collections are maintained in the Law Library in the Capitol and in the Anglo-American Law Reading Room. The youngest division, Near Eastern and African Law, which celebrated its

10th anniversary in November 1969, now has a complement of four lawyers and a collection of 108,000 pieces.

Over the years the divisional structure has helped to build concentrated collections and quality service. However, the lack of expertise in key areas where no law and language experts are authorized–for example, Greece, the Netherlands, Israel, Indonesia, Vietnam, India, Pakistan, and international and comparative law–presents a serious deficiency, severely limiting the full discharge of the Law Library's responsibilities as the principal reference and research arm of the Congress in the fields of foreign, international, and comparative law.

The needs of the Law Library were brought to public attention by the Report of the American Bar Association Standing Committee on Facilities of the Law Library of Congress. Members of this committee are George C. Freeman, Jr., chairman, Richmond, Va., Catherine Anagnost, Chicago, Ill., Charlotte C. Dunnebacke, Lansing, Mich., John T. Subak, Philadelphia, Pa., Charles S. Murphy, Annapolis, Md., George Joseph Vining, Ann Arbor, Mich., Maurice H. Merrill, Norman, Okla., and the ABA Board of Governors Liaison, C. A. Carson III, Phoenix, Ariz. After carefully considering the collections and staffing of the Law Library, the committee submitted resolutions to the ABA House of Delegates urging that immediate attention be given to substantially increasing the support given to the Law Library and to the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging. The resolutions were adopted by the House of Delegates on February 24, 1970.

Because of the unique legal resources and personnel that the Law Library has succeeded in obtaining and organizing since its establishment in 1832, and because it is a de facto national law library, it is not surprising that branches of the Federal, State, and local governments, law and other libraries, legal scholars and lawyers, and members of the public should draw upon the unparalleled resources of the collections and the expertise of the staff. In addition, the Law Library is being used more by international institutions and scholars and has become a center for the international exchange of legal information.

Services to Congress

A public law library is like the legal profession in that, to use the words of Justice Brandeis, it "involves the happy combination of the intellectual with the practical life." Subjects on which Members of the Congress and their staffs asked the Law Library for information bear out the truth of this statement. The range and number of inquiries point to an increased interest in studying, comparing, and contrasting foreign laws and their effectiveness preparatory to drafting or amending domestic laws. This interest is best seen in major across-the-board or multijurisdictional requests that, in effect, require surveys of specific topics or problems on a worldwide, regional, or major states basis. Several of these in-depth studies were published, for example, "Investment Tax Credits," which appeared in the *Congressional Record* for December 3, 1969.

Another feature of Congressional requests was the broadening nature of the legal problems presented. More and more, nonlegal sources (statistical, sociological, economic, and other social and behavioral science materials) had to be combed to give the requester the necessary background and to reveal the interrelated nature of the problems that face the Nation. As a result, not only has considerably more time been devoted to each research study but also legal specialists have become better oriented to materials in other disciplines.

How are foreign legislators handling individuals out on bail who commit crimes? What are the regulations on pretrial detention of offenders in countries with democratic traditions? Are they necessarily oppressive? How do other nations cope with bombings and bomb threats? What can the American citizen expect if he is caught smoking cannabis or taking drugs in foreign states? When do foreign police use guns, and what kind of ammunition do they use? What countries exclude welfare recipients from voting? How do Europeans cope with title registration and driver licensing? Are automobiles taxed according to horsepower or engine displacement? What does foreign law do about conscientious objectors and drafting immigrants? What are the provisions of a newly enacted French law that make the leaders of an unruly assembly responsible for all damages caused by the event and the public's reaction to it? These are some of the many concerns of the Congress for which the Law Library has provided information.

Other topics of Congressional inquiry that resulted in studies and reports involving transnational legal research, and which often required the translation of foreign laws into English, include:

Home rule and suffrage of citizens in capital cities

Obscenity laws designed to protect children

Provisions for straight line or base line method of defining territorial waters and the countries employing each method

Bilingual court systems

Countries permitting attorneys to accept clients on a contingency-fee basis

Countries with consumer laws on dating food and other consumer products placed on shelves for sale

Mandatory sentences for use of a gun during a crime and the crime rate under these laws compared to that of the United States

Licensing of auto mechanics

Comparative study of emergency detention and no-knock search and arrest acts

Analysis of motion picture classification systems in foreign countries

Mandatory retirement provisions for judges

Comparison of laws on church-state relations in East European countries

Abortion laws, birth control services, and family planning

Regulation of media monopolies, especially subsidy and control of the press

Use of executive agreements in place of treaties

Not all Congressional inquiries resulted in detailed studies and legal opinions. The Law Library in the Capitol maintains a basic working collection of American law and is designed to give on-the-spot reference service to Congressional officials and their staffs. Its staff of two attorneys handled 25,400 questions from 5,250 readers, answered 10,000 telephone calls for information and loans, and lent 5,700 books and serials.

The direct service point in the Capitol is backstopped by the larger stock of American law material in the Anglo-American Law Reading Room located in the Main Building. An increasing number of Congressional reference and circulation requests were channeled to this point, including 3,120 telephone reference and loan inquiries. At the same time services of the Anglo-American Law Reading Room are available to other Government officials and the general public. During fiscal 1971 60,500 of these non-Congressional users asked 71,800 questions. Some 3,400 requests were satisfied by the Law Library's Congressional documents and reports service.

Other Reference and Research Services

The reference and research work provided this past fiscal year to agencies of the executive and judicial branches of the Government, the organized and individual members of the bench and bar of the Nation, law as well as other librarians, legal scholars, and the general public, required the talents of the legislative attorney, the advocate, the legal historian, the writer of legal briefs, the information specialist, and the reader's adviser. Many of the inquiries, because of their foreign law elements, offered a never-ending variety of conflicts of law and personal status in regard to family law, nationality and citizenship, inheritance and administration of estates, adoption and legitimation, and wrongful death. An example of this type of inquiry can be seen in the Justice Department's *Administrative Decisions Under Immigration & Nationality Laws*, 1969 (vol. 12). The work cites the research reports prepared by Law Library specialists that were supplied to the hearing examiners for 12 cases adjudicated by the Board of Immigration Appeals and involving the laws of Hong Kong, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Philippines, Austria, Germany, Yugoslavia, China, and Egypt, as well as Jewish and Russian Orthodox personal laws.

Other Government departments and agencies and the judiciary sought legal information and advice on matters as diverse as the antiquity laws of Israel, Chad, and the United Arab Republic; the international movement of art treasures in Europe; marriage and divorce laws of the major religions of India; laws and regulations on the practice of optometry in the South Pacific Islands; the legal status of certain Latvian railroads after Latvia achieved its independence; and medieval laws in North Germany that gave the church special rights to tax or even exert ownership over land that lay within the sound of the church bell.

All told, almost 75,000 users in person directed 102,000 questions to the staff, used 542,000 items within the Library, and borrowed over 9,400 volumes. Non-Congressional users asked 28,000 of the more than 33,000 telephone inquiries received by the Law Library and sent queries that required over 1,400 letters and memoranda in answer.

Skilled language specialists on the staff were frequently called upon to translate foreign legal documents and during fiscal 1970 produced 370 pages of translation, mainly for Congressional use. Some of the undertakings entailed the preparation of bibliographies in addition to the regular program of indexing. In all, 73 bibliographies containing 1,900 entries were prepared. Also, staff members continued to work on bibliographies of Communist Chinese newspaper legal literature, Japanese writings on Communist Chinese law, and North Korean legal literature.

Latin American countries, with few exceptions, lack any organized system of indexing primary material. To provide access to this material, the Hispanic Law Division continued to maintain and expand in card file form the Index to Latin American Legislation and to prepare for publication the 1961-65 supplement. Four divisions continued indexing foreign legal periodicals: two as an effective key to their resources and two as a cooperative contribution to the major research tool, the Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals. The Hispanic Law Division's separately maintained index to Latin American legal periodicals increased by 4,500 new card entries, covering 1,500 issues.

It is gratifying and rewarding to the staff specialists that some time can be devoted to advising and encouraging law students, both undergraduate and graduate, in the attainment of their professional objectives. In foreign law, where language and legal systems erect barriers and few publications are translated into English, students need more than customary attention. Library activities by their very nature are oriented to unselfish service, but the Law Library cherishes the hope that in this area its efforts may develop the American experts in foreign law, so much needed in the profession.

Selection and Acquisition of Materials

To meet the national needs for reference and research effectively, the Law Library's fundamental objective is the acquisition of materials universal in scope. Selecting and acquiring these materials—which is the function of trained lawyers, specialists in their particular subject or geographic areas—is not an easy operation. First, published legal resources are not only multiplying rapidly because of accelerated production methods but are also increasing in complexity. Second, although the Library operates such broad and varied programs for the acquisition of materials as copyright deposit, domestic and foreign exchange, Public Law 480, and NPAC, and although Congress yearly provides an appropriation for books for the Law Library, not all of the resources needed for international legal research are obtained. This is particularly true in Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia. Third, restrictions, such as those in Communist China, on obtaining and exporting material, unorganized and limited book publishing and marketing, nonaggressive and uninformed bookdealers and exchange partners, and unsettled political and social conditions in many parts of the world, all make it imperative that members of the Law Library staff make occasional trips to jurisdictions within the areas of their competence to fill gaps in the collections.

Several staff members combined visits of this type with trips on other matters. Their discussions with dealers specializing in law books, law publishers, law libraries, and foreign government agencies resulted in the procurement of many needed items for the collections. In conjunction with a trip sponsored jointly by the International Association of Law Libraries and the Library of Congress, Lewis C. Coffin, Law Librarian, visited bookdealers, law libraries, and NPAC centers in Western Europe during October and November to discuss in detail various problems affecting the acquisition of European legal materials. Edward Sourian, senior legal specialist in the Near Eastern and African Law Division, took advantage of a privately sponsored trip to Turkey to visit dealers, libraries, and the Istanbul Bar Association, obtaining over 200 volumes for the collections and making valuable contacts to ensure the continued receipt of needed materials. During a private business trip in the fall of 1969, Tao-tai Hsia, Chief of the Far Eastern Law Division, called upon the major libraries with legal collections, legal scholars, bookstores, and government institutions in Japan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, acquiring indispensable items, and established contacts of future value in obtaining difficult-to-locate publications.

Systematic efforts to survey the bibliographic production of all nations, particularly retrospective publications, through scanning 3,700 lists and offers and checking 33,400 items against Library catalogs, resulted in placing purchase or exchange orders for almost 3,000 items not available through other channels of acquisition or as yet not acquired for the collections. The figure for orders placed is 25 percent higher than that of fiscal 1969.

The total volume count of the collections, exclusive of an estimated 250,000 to 350,000 volumes in the general collections that are gradually being reclassed in Class K (Law), reached 1,202,000 volumes by the close of the fiscal year, an increase of 2.5 percent over 1969. This increase came from the addition of 35,200 volumes and pamphlets (24,750 monographs, 2,400 serials, and 450 briefs processed by the Law Library and 7,600 volumes classed by the Processing Department), which, with 5,200 volumes disposed of, left a 30,000-volume increment.

Unbound material processed during the year came to 135,000 serial pieces, 18,500 records and briefs, 687,000 looseleaf inserts, and 16,200 pocket parts.

Organization and Maintenance

Even a universal collection of books and other legal materials is inadequate for reference and research unless it is brought under control, organized for use, and provided with a recorded key for access. The lack of a schedule for law in the Library of Congress classification schedules has made it imperative to develop a scheme for shelving the largest collection of legal works ever assembled, with an annual intake of thousands of volumes, in some semblance of order. The Law Library Classification Scheme, a jurisdictional form of organization, has evolved and is applied by the Law Library's Processing Section and the legal specialists in four of the divisions. During the fiscal year certain features needed revision to reflect the many changes in the extent of published material.

The development of Subclass KF (Law of the United States) and its application to the American collection by the Processing Department, working in conjunction with Law Library personnel, resulted in the classification of 16,144 volumes (7,586 new acquisitions and 8,558 retrospective holdings) from July 1969 through June 1970. In addition to legal periodicals, which are placed in K1-30, the number of volumes classed in KF since its first application in fiscal 1967 totaled 51,282 volumes at the end of the fiscal year.

This number represents but a portion of the American collection and, of course, a minor portion of the total collections. Faster progress is dependent on the use of more trained experts and a vastly increased work force for the time-consuming shelflisting processes. Meetings with the Subject Cataloging Division in the Processing Department resulted in placing all U.S. Congressional hearings and reports in KF25-32.5, rather than classing appropriation bills and nominations of public officials by subject matter. In addition, the Processing Department prepared a draft outline of Class K limited to geographic notation. This was published in September 1970.

Classification of the Law Library collections is expected to have a profound impact, resulting in tremendous changes. Its effect on the bibliographical organization of materials in the collections and the access to them calls for a radical departure from their present arrangement. This will affect the administrative organization and the operations of the staff. To make the optimum use of the lengthy process of classification and to reap its fruits as soon as possible, the Law Library has undertaken to clear the shelves of past years' unprocessed acquisitions. Working overtime, the staff transferred nearly 85,000 volumes and 5,400 serial pieces to the Exchange and Gift Division in contrast to 3,000 volumes and 5,900 serial pieces the previous year.

Processing by the Law Library of both American and non-American materials continued in full force despite the relief afforded by the Subject Cataloging Division and the Serial Record Division in assuming responsibility for Subclass KF. Almost 30,500 volumes (representing 15,150 titles) were classed and shelflisted or reshelflisted and prepared for the shelves, as compared to 32,000 volumes (representing 14,000 titles) in the previous year. In addition, to ready the American and English material for classification, the appropriate number of copies are being bound and items are being shifted into the location prescribed by Subclass KF.

A study of the effectiveness of the Law Library divided catalog revealed its unreliable and incomplete status. A recommendation was made to begin a new catalog with Class K material, thus providing a systematic "once-in-a-lifetime" review of access to material in the collections. As an ancillary result of the application of Class K, the Law Library decided to discontinue maintenance of the shelflist for classed American material.

A systematic program was undertaken for preservation of deteriorating and too-brittle-to-bind books and serials and for ensuring the future condition of the book stock through preventive measures. Almost 27,000 pieces were sent for binding and rebinding in addition to those sent under the Class K project. Over 600 volumes of books and serials, including the legal newspapers *Baltimore Record, Cleveland Legal News, Kansas City Record, San Francisco Recorder,* and *Washington Record,* were microfilmed by the Photoduplication Service. Staff assigned by the Preservation Office to begin the first phase of a continuing project for cleaning and oiling the rare law books treated 2,800 English legal volumes during fiscal 1970.

Law cannot be used unless it is available and accessible to those who lack it and need it. Publication of legal materials is therefore essential and must cover past as well as current enactments and decisions. The constant flow of updating materials in the form of advance sheets, pocket parts, slip laws and decisions, looseleaf inserts, and the like requires prompt receipt, collation, and where necessary, incorporation into the recurring proliferation of bound and so-called permanent items. During the year two steps were taken to render these operations more effective. First, an arrangement was made with the Order and Serial Record Divisions for the publisher to mail unbound material directly to the Law Library and thereby bypass sorting and posting in those divisions; and second, a priority system was defined for filing and shelving looseleaf material and for disposition of replaced and unneeded inserts and services. This streamlined procedure resulted in bringing all services to an up-to-date condition through the filing of 671,682 inserts.

Over the years the Law Library has received gifts of partial sets of U.S. Supreme Court records and briefs, the largest being the Chief Justice Fuller Collection of 2,000 volumes. The utility of these smaller collections is minimal until their contents can be checked against the two sets maintained in the collections and incorporated into one of them. The task of assimilating these partial sets into one primary set was undertaken this year. As filming proceeds retrospectively, the incomplete second set will be gradually replaced by a microfiche edition.

Several other projects were undertaken to improve the servicing of the collection. The "Ref 15" (International Law) collection was dissolved, reviewed by the Subject Cataloging Division, and the material in it classed in JX or shelflisted in the general and comparative law portion of the

Law Library classification scheme. The inventory of incunabula and manuscript books was completed. To achieve better control and to facilitate research, current serial publications in the European Law Division were separated from the shelf collection and placed in juxtaposition to the offices of the legal specialists. And a survey of user needs produced guidelines for the number of copies required, in addition to the two copies maintained by normal policy, for multipurpose uses.

Staff and Professional Activities

After nearly 42 years of outstanding service with the Library of Congress, William H. Crouch, Chief of the American-British Law Division since 1950, and Deputy General Counsel since 1964, retired at the end of February. The Assistant Chief, Peter C. Schanck, returned in December to his previous assignment in the Near Eastern and African Law Division as senior legal specialist for English-speaking African countries. He was replaced on June 1, 1970, by Mrs. Marlene C. McGuirl, well qualified in law and in library science and former librarian of the District of Columbia Bar Association Library. Ivan Sipkov was promoted to Assistant Chief of the European Law Division in August to fill the position left vacant by the death of Fred Karpf.

The involvement of staff members of the Law Library in activities of the bar, law library, and other professional groups–national and international–gave evidence of continued concern with the development and progress of law libraries, both here and abroad, the role they perform, and the mutual benefit of the interchange of ideas for improving law collections and their use. This concern was further borne out by writings, speeches, and teaching. Lewis C. Coffin continued as president of the International Association of Law Libraries and led meetings of the IALL in Europe and Washington, D.C. Several members of the staff served in official capacities and on committees of the IALL, American Society of International Law, American Association of Law Libraries, Federal Bar Association, Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C., American Bar Association, and the Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia. Articles and book reviews by staff members appeared in the *Law Library Journal, Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* International Association of Law Libraries *Bulletin,* and *International Legal Materials.*

For the 1970 meeting of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, Armando E. González, senior legal specialist, Hispanic Law Division, contributed a paper on "The Role of Latin American Legal Materials in the Social Science Research Library," and the Chief of the Far Eastern Law Division, Tao-tai Hsia, wrote the chapter, "Chinese Legal Publications: An Appraisal," in *Contemporary Chinese Law: Research Problems and Perspectives* (Cambridge, Mass., 1970).

Current officers of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress are: president, Robert N. Anderson, Virginia; vice presidents, William P. McCracken, Jr., James Oliver Murdock, both of the District of Columbia, and John K. Pickens, Virginia; secretary, Marion Edwyn Harrison, and treasurer, L. Alton Denslow, both of the District of Columbia. Members of the council are Frank J. Delany, Newell M. Ellison, Francis W. Hill, Earl W. Kintner, all of the District of Columbia; John O. Dahlgren, Maryland; Victor C. Folsom, Massachusetts; John N. Hazard, Harry A. Poth, Jr., and Lyman M. Tondel, Jr., all of New York; Price Daniel, Texas; and Mr. Coffin, Law Librarian, ex officio.

Close relationships continued with the American Association of Law Libraries Committee on Liaison with the Library of Congress under the chairmanship of Earl C. Borgeson. Committee members were Morris L. Cohen, librarian, University of Pennsylvania Biddle Law Library and president-elect of the AALL, William D. Murphy, librarian of Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz, and Masters of Chicago and past-president, Dan F. Henke, librarian, University of California School of Law Library, and Hibernia Turbeville, librarian, Southern Methodist University School of Law Library. William B. Stern, foreign law librarian, Los Angeles County Law Library and president of the AALL, and Mr. Coffin, Law Librarian, are ex officio members.

Office of the General Counsel

The Office of the General Counsel is responsible for providing legal assistance and advice to the Librarian on matters concerning Library operations. Established formally as a separate office in 1958, it remained attached to the Law Library until July 1970.

The expanded role of the Library in national and international programs and responsibilities has increasingly involved the office in all elements of the Library's functions, for example, appropriations, contracts, and cooperative arrangements. Written legal opinions increased from 302 in fiscal year 1969 to 330 in fiscal year 1970, and legal inquiries by telephone increased from 1,545 in 1969 to 2,120 in 1970. To deal with this increased workload, Robert A. Lincoln was appointed in May 1970 to the new position of Assistant to the General Counsel. In July 1970, after the close of the fiscal year, the Office of the General Counsel was established as a separate unit attached to the Office of the Librarian of Congress. John J. Kominski, formerly Assistant General Counsel, assumed the duties of General Counsel.

Chapter 5

ADMINISTRATIVE techniques continued to be improved in fiscal 1970. A notable change during the fiscal year was the transfer of the Information Systems Office from the Office of the Librarian to the Administrative Department. The Data Processing Office was merged into ISO and the entire computer function reexamined. As a result, ISO was subdivided into three distinct elements: the Computer Applications Office, the System Development and Standards Office, and the Computer Service Center.

Robert H. Rohlf, Director of the Department, left the Library August 8, 1969, to become Director of the Hennepin County (Minnesota) Library System. He was succeeded on March 23, 1970, by Fred E. Croxton. Frazer G. Poole, Assistant Director for Preservation, served as Acting Director between Mr. Rohlf's resignation and Mr. Croxton's arrival. Since increased attention to plans for the urgently needed Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building became essential, the function of the Coordinator of Building Planning was reestablished. As soon as the appointment of the new Director made it possible, Mr. Poole undertook this assignment as an additional duty.

As the decade of the seventies begins, the Administrative Department is turning its attention to new methods and to flexible managerial approaches, with special emphasis on those which will give greater recognition to the value of modern technology and to the importance of people.

Application of Automation

Relocation of the Information Systems Office in the Administrative Department concentrated the responsibilities for providing both development leadership and centralized automatic data processing services in a single organizational element. As each application reaches production status, the development role is phased out and, with the transfer of primary responsibility to the functional department, ISO assumes the support role.

Machine-Readable Cataloging

The MARC Distribution Service, which supplies subscribing libraries with tapes containing machine-readable cataloging data for current English-language monographs, completed its first year of operation. The service, having reached full production status, has been transferred to the Processing Department. As a result of surveys of the use of the tapes, suggested improvements in procedures were integrated into the system.

Acceptance of the MARC format as a standard for the interchange of bibliographic information continued, and international interest in its use grew during the year. Supporting tools such as a print train and definitive codes were released and are being used. Specific applications of the MARC format to books, serials, and maps have been developed and published. A similar application to manuscripts is circulating for review within the library community.

Members of the Information Systems Office staff again served as instructors for MARC institutes sponsored by the American Library Association. Presentations were also given to the Royal Library in Copenhagen, the Fifth Annual Conference on Junior College Libraries, the Department of Audiovisual Instruction of the National Education Association, the Catholic Library Association, the Association of Computer Machinery, and regional meetings of the Special Libraries Association.

Central Bibliographic System

The Central Bibliographic System, the concept developed from the original feasibility study and of which the MARC project is one element, continued both in planning and implementation. The overall plans call for all automation activities in bibliography to be related to a common framework.

Two specific studies carried the design work forward. The results indicate direction and priority of system implementation. One deals with terminals which librarians must use to interact with an automated system. The second study deals with the means for organizing files as large as those of the Library of Congress.

Conversion of Retrospective Catalog Records to Machine-Readable Form

A pilot project closely related to the MARC Distribution Service was begun during the year with outside support. The project, designated RECON, will convert a number of retrospective records, evaluate input techniques, and gather information concerning the use of converted records.

Among the experimental tasks of the project are investigation and experimentation with various methods of direct-reading optical character recognition. Efficiency and cost data from this work will be used in planning future retrospective conversion efforts.

The Library received two grants for the pilot project: one of $226,000 from the Council on Library Resources for the production staff for the duration of the project and another of $70,000 from the U.S. Office of Education for use in this fiscal year.

Legislative Reference Service Systems

Automation of functions within the Legislative Reference Service continued in an effort to improve the tools with which it satisfies the information needs of the Congress.

A machine-readable data base is in use to supply selected current information to LRS researchers in the form of personalized lists of bibliographic citations to aid them in preparing written reports for Congress. The same data base is used to produce such other library tools as catalogs and authority lists.

Terminals tied into the Library's computer system are being used in the preparation, maintenance, and production of calendars by two Congressional committees, with techniques and facilities that can be extended, when required, to the production of the calendars of other Congressional committees.

By the end of the fiscal year, 30 terminals were installed, 25 of them in the Legislative Reference Service. With these terminals in place, a subsystem was developed to facilitate the handling of rush requests from the Congress. In effect, the computer network is being used as a communications network as well. The Information Systems Office is also using a terminal to control its documentation and to produce timely reports.

Other Computer Applications

Automation plans for the Order and Loan Divisions were developed to expedite their functions and to contribute to control techniques in the planned full-scale Central Bibliographic System. Development of programs for the Order Division began in the last half of the fiscal year. The automated Loan System is being held for later consideration.

The Copyright Office was the subject of an in-depth survey that resulted in a proposed plan for computer support of the functions of the Office. Implementation of this automated system requires the development of many programs and will ultimately affect favorably other development efforts in the Library. Programming was started late in the year and will lead in fiscal 1971 to system testing, operation of part of the system parallel to the present manual system, and eventual changeover to selected automated methods.

Other steps were taken in the development of computer programs to update files in the National Referral Center and to produce a data base for the Hispanic Foundation's *National Directory of Latin Americanists.*

The Computer Service Center

The rapid introduction of automated techniques to the Library in fiscal 1970 overloaded the single medium-scale third-generation computer. Consequently, preparations were made during the latter part of the year to add a second identical computer to the Library's Computer Service Center. At the same time, systems programming efforts were directed toward installing a more advanced operating system and taking full advantage of the improved reliability and flexibility that the two identical computer systems will provide.

Personnel

Selection and reassignment of employees to a variety of specialized work assignments called for special attention to recruiting and evaluation. Decreases in the funds transferred to the Library from other agencies called for application of the seldom used reduction-in-force procedures in instances where staff members of projects supported by these funds could not be effectively utilized elsewhere in the Library. By the end of the fiscal year, about 100 of the persons affected were placed within the Library and about 10 were assisted in locating other Federal positions.

Training of supervisors and job evaluations were on the increase, a result of organizational restructuring prompted by greater application of technology and by program adjustments. The greatest growth in personnel activities, however, was in staff counseling and in processing of employee relations cases.

The year yielded impressive personnel statistics—over 1,200 placements, transfers, and reassignments, over 3,000 employees counseled, over 200 supervisors trained, over 700 position classification actions, and a small number of grievances.

Space Planning and Utilization

Fiscal 1970 saw the Library wrestling once more with the age-old problems of congestion in areas assigned both to staff and collections. As last year's report mentioned, however, relief within the two principal buildings was in sight following the moves of two operations to rented quarters in Virginia. The Copyright Office was relocated in fiscal 1969 and the Geography and Map Division early in fiscal 1970. As a result, significant space adjustments in the Main Building and the Annex were planned, approved, and scheduled. More than 50 adjustments actually took place, and many others will be completed next year.

Some of the moves included major collections as well as staff, and the sequence was further complicated by the fact that the first vacant space to become available was in the Annex Building. Among the many factors to be considered were the dependency of one move upon another, the necessity for temporary relocations, requirements in some instances for extensive site preparation and telephone service, procurement of special furniture and equipment, and conversion to the Centrex telephone system.

Last year's report mentioned space changes that had been started. Most of these changes were completed in fiscal 1970. The most time consuming of these, and one of the largest in the history of the Library, was the move of the entire staff and collection of the Geography and Map Division from approximately 45,000 square feet in the Annex to approximately 84,500 square feet in Alexandria, Va. The move was started on September 19 and completed on October 17. A start was also made in improving the utilization of cellar areas. A film conversion laboratory was constructed in the cellar of the Main Building, and a space of about 5,800 square feet in the Annex underpinning areas was floored and improved for storage of parts, supplies, and used equipment.

Second only to the Geography and Map Division move was the consolidation of the Serial Division's reader services and collections. Phase one was completed on September 30, 1969, when the Newspaper Reading Room was moved from the Annex ground floor to the Annex first floor. The second phase, that of relocating the Periodical and Government Publications Reading Room from the Main Building, and the final phase, consolidating and moving the unclassified serials collection itself, were in progress most of the year. Although the second phase was completed, the final phase will continue well into fiscal 1971.

As a result of the reductions in force on projects supported by other agencies, four floors at the Massachusetts Avenue Annex were vacated. This development enabled the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division to move from the Navy Yard Annex into larger and more appropriate space at the Massachusetts Avenue site. Drawings and specifications for the site preparations for the Card Division's automation program were revised and at the close of the year were under review by the Library and the General Services Administration.

The summary below of the space occupied by the Library at the end of the fiscal year reflects an addition of 5,940 square feet at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base; the release of the building at 415 Third Street NW., Washington,

Space Occupied by the Library on June 30, 1970

Location	Number of square feet	Calendar year occupied
Washington, D.C.		
Main Building, 10 First Street SE.	600,000	1897
Annex Building, 110 Second Street SE.	713,000	1939
Navy Yard Annex, Building 159	58,930	1964
Navy Yard Annex, Building 159E	15,275	1964
Taylor Street Annex, 1291 Taylor Street NW.	83,335	1967
Massachusetts Avenue Annex, 214 Massachusetts Avenue NE.	53,675	1967
Maryland		
Film Vaults, Federal Records Center, Suitland	3,040	1950
Federal Depot, Middle River	39,780	1964
Virginia		
Duke Street Annex, 2028 Duke Street, Alexandria	48,760	1968
Federal Records Center, 100 N. Union Street, Alexandria	3,195	1969
Crystal Mall Annex, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington	83,995	1969
Pickett Street Annex, 841-881 South Pickett Street, Alexandria	122,200	1969
Ohio		
Film Vaults, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton	10,435	1969
Total	1,835,620	

D.C. and the Quantico film storage vaults; and assignment adjustments made by the General Services Administration.

The only action that will give long-term relief from the present crowded conditions will be the construction of the third building, the James Madison Memorial Building.

During the early stages of the fiscal 1970 appropriations hearings, it was recognized that because of delays in construction and the escalation of building costs, the $75 million ceiling authorized by Public Law 89-260 for construction of the third building was no longer adequate. Consequently, Public Law 91-214 was enacted to increase the funds authorized for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building to $90 million. This action also released an appropriation of $2,800,000 for final plans and specifications. The Architect of the Capitol's original 1970 budget request of $18,410,000 included a figure of $15,610,000 for excavation and foundation work and for ordering exterior masonry. These funds were deferred in fiscal 1970 but were again included in the 1971 budget request. The Office of the Coordinator of Building Planning as reported earlier in this chapter, was re-established and is already deeply involved in coordinating the activities that accompany the detailed final design and imminent construction of the Madison Memorial Building.

Preservation and Restoration of Collections

When the preservation work of the Library of Congress was reorganized in the fall of 1967, emphasis was put on the long-term approach that was required to obtain and train a full staff and establish a comprehensive operating program. Fiscal year 1970 was the third in what had been projected as a five-year plan to reach an effective operating level. It was a year that saw some new accomplishments, as well as some consolidation of previous gains. It was a year which showed that more time than was originally projected will be needed to achieve the desired program level.

Of major significance was the approval of a grant by the Council on Library Resources of some $70,000 for the purchase of startup equipment for the proposed Preservation Research Laboratory. Appointment of a director for the laboratory and inauguration of the research program seems assured in 1971.

Before October 1968 the Collections Maintenance Office had been mainly responsible for the shifting of small collections and for cleaning books. Since then it has assumed responsibility for all major transfers of collections to new locations. Although the relocation of the Geography and Map Division was the major move of the year, several others were of significant size. One of these, the removal of the Serial Division from the Main Building to the Annex, which began on May 27, is expected at this writing to require at least five months to complete. In preparation for the Serial Division move, it was necessary to shift all materials (Classes G, Z, U, and V) from Deck 4 north to other locations in the Annex.

The staff of the Collections Maintenance Office also gathered, marked, reboxed, and reshelved 150,000 reels of microfilm, at the same time providing routine retrieval services for the collections stored at Middle River and Duke Street.

Continuing its work of preserving brittle and deteriorating materials, the Preservation Microfilming Office prepared 2,220,658 pages for microfilming, an increase of 35 percent over the 1969 quantity. This represents 4,633 physical volumes. While this is a sizable workload, it represents only about one-fourth of one percent of the volumes already in a deteriorating condition. Materials from the Law Library collection were included in the preservation microfilming program this year for the first time; this development is expected to be expanded in 1971.

A restoration shop devoted exclusively to the preservation of maps, atlases, and globes was established next to the Geography and Map Division in the building at 845 South Pickett Street. The general restoration shops moved to new and larger quarters in the Annex Building during March 1970, and planning for the modernization of equipment and facilities that will enable the staff to utilize a number of more advanced and complex techniques is under way.

Appropriations for the Library of Congress

	1970	1971
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	$20,881,000	$21,573,000
Copyright Office	3,496,000	3,595,000
Legislative Reference Service	4,683,000	5,178,000
Distribution of catalog cards	8,025,000	9,000,000
Books for the general collections	750,000	800,000
Books for the Law Library	140,000	140,000
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	7,030,000	7,598,000
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents	136,000	136,000
Special foreign currency program		
Foreign currency	1,603,000	2,148,000
U.S. dollars	213,000	229,000
Total	$46,957,000	$50,397,000

Management Services

Management of nonpersonal resources and basic services required to support the Library's operations were centralized in 1969 under the direction of the Assistant Director for Management Services. As a result of reorganization, fully tested during the past fiscal year, coordination of these activities has been bettered and their responsiveness improved.

Financial Management

Funds appropriated directly to the Library during fiscal 1970 totaled $46,957,000, including $3,100,700 in supplemental funds for pay raises; $11,085,000 were available from working fund advances and allocations and $3,959,000 from gift, trust, and revolving funds. Direct appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol of $4,197,000 for use on Library buildings brought the amount available from all sources to about $66,198,000.

For fiscal 1971 a total of $50,397,000 was appropriated by Congress. The accompanying statement of budget authority compares the funds appropriated to the Library for fiscal years 1970 and 1971.

A new dimension was added to Library fiscal responsibilities when almost a million dollars in stocks, bonds, and real estate was received through the bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim for the composition and performance of chamber music for the violin and piano and the support of related activities.

Details of the Library's accounting records for fiscal 1970 are found in the appendixes.

Gradually, the Contracting and Procurement Office is centralizing the control of dollar commitments by absorbing additional contracting and procurement functions formerly performed by other offices; for example, contracts for commercial binding previously handled in the Binding Office, and procurement of administrative property and services formerly handled in the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Fortunately, increased workloads caused by these and other added responsibilities were offset by a change in the procedures for procurement of items covered by the structural and mechanical care appropriation made to the Architect of the Capitol for the Library. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the Architect's organization stationed in the Library assumed many of the responsibilities for this function.

Public Law 91-280 transferred the authority to procure furniture and equipment for the Library from the Architect of the Capitol to the Librarian of Congress, the change to be effective in fiscal 1971. With the exception of a brief period in the 1940's the Architect of the Capitol has had this authority since the early twenties.

Buildings Management

As part of a continuing program to improve the lighting of office space in Library buildings, new fixtures were installed on the first and ground floors of the Main Building and the basement floor of the Annex Building. The installation of air-conditioning facilities for the east and west wings of the Main Building brought to a close the project begun in fiscal 1962 to air-condition the Main Building of the Library. The Office of the Architect of the Capitol is to be congratulated for the perseverance and ingenuity exhibited in providing these facilities without damage to the design and decoration of the buildings or unwarranted disruption to Library functions.

Three other improvements of note were also completed. The storage space created from the unfinished areas in the cellar of the Annex Building has been mentioned earlier. Both appearance and sanitary conditions in the cafeteria were improved by the installation of quarry tile in the kitchen and serving areas. One of the obsolete vertical book conveyors serving the 12 bookstacks and the Jefferson and Science Reading Rooms in the Annex was replaced by a modern, fully automated conveyor system. The other conveyor shaft was modified to allow the installation of a similar conveyor in the future.

In fiscal 1970 the Buildings Services Section handled 6,761 requests, which, in addition to the routine cleaning and janitorial work performed on a day-to-day basis, included moving furniture and equipment, delivering items received by the Library, assisting with arrangements for meetings, concerts, and poetry readings, moving equipment to and from repair shops, repairing Library trucks, cleaning and repairing venetian blinds, and other special cleaning tasks.

Building cleaning received major attention during the year. A night force was established for the more difficult operations, and as a result of their diligence the appearance of the marble floors has been enhanced. Rescheduling the charforce to longer hours at night when the buildings are not occupied improved the general cleanliness.

The large amount of rented space now occupied by the Library requires considerable effort to ensure its continued suitability for Library use. For example, minor changes and repairs–correction of leaks, relocation of partitions, and the like–must be effected through the General Services Administration, the rental agent; and additional guard positions for outlying posts had to be established to ensure the safety of occupants and materials. Regular inspection of fire equipment and correction of fire hazards in buildings occupied by the Library received special emphasis during the fiscal year.

Central Administrative Services

Replacement of the Library's telephone switchboard by the modern Centrex system was one of the year's major accomplishments. Since 1936, when the old system was installed, the number of extensions had increased from 95 to 1,965. The new system which was put into use on June 27, 1970, is expected to meet the Library's needs for some years to come. Because it was necessary to obtain a new telephone number (426-5000) and to change all extension numbers, the Library's house telephone directory soared in popularity and in use.

The Paperwork Management Section made a total of 43 visits to 25 Congressional offices for the purpose of orienting and training staff members. The forms management program set new records, processing over 1,170 forms. These reviews resulted in the elimination of 157 forms and the addition of only 79 new ones.

With building space at a premium, the disposition of records becomes increasingly important. Reductions in some retention periods were made, consistent with reference needs, and during the year 1,140 cubic feet of records were destroyed or transferred to remote storage.

Photoduplication Services

Significant increases in all major categories of photoreproduction marked the fiscal year in the Photoduplication Service. A 25-percent increase in the number of requests submitted to the quick copy stations in the Main Building and the Annex proved their usefulness to the individual patron. Copies produced at these stations went up 57 percent to a total of 147,000. The use of the coin-operated, self-service copiers in the Manuscript Reading Room rose from 18,917 in fiscal 1969 to 49,000 in fiscal 1970. A copier was installed at the Geography and Map Division in September 1969 on which patrons produced 3,200 exposures.

At the Public Law 480 office in New Delhi, India, a second camera began operation at the end of the year in the continuing project of microfilming the newspapers and official gazettes of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Nepal. Beginning with the January 1, 1970, issues, the files of 29 Indonesian newspapers are also being filmed there. Exposures totaled 426,480, an increase of 47,000 over the previous year. Ninety-five reels of the papers of James Garfield and 140 reels of the papers of Woodrow Wilson–294,000 exposures–were completed under the program for microfilming the papers of the Presidents of the United States in the Library's collections.

As a result of the year's activities, microfilm of the House and Senate Bills for the First through the 66th Congresses (1789-1921) is now available, and the project to film the bills through the 84th Congress (1956) is continuing.

Photographing more than 1,000 currently published newspapers, periodicals, and government publications resulted in a total of 2,020,772 exposures, an 80-percent increase over the previous year. Under the related program for preserving deteriorating back files of serials, negative microfilm production totaled 1,387,552 exposures. Continuing on schedule, another preservation program, conversion of nitrate photographic negatives in the Library's prints and photographs collections to safety-base film, produced a total of 1,800 soft (low contrast) prints and 6,225 copy negatives.

Substantial progress was made on the program to preserve all copyright applications from 1870 to date. During fiscal 1970, the second year of the program, a total of 1,220,690 negative microfilm exposures were produced from bound volumes for 1946 to 1966 and 1,458,599 exposures of the card files for 1938 to 1947.

The most dramatic upward surge in production occurred in the program conducted in cooperation with the Card Division to reproduce all Library of Congress cards requested with card numbers for 1898 to 1939 by the microfilm-Xerox Copyflo technique. A total of 4,953,016 negative microfilm exposures and Xerox prints were produced, representing a 90-percent increase in production.

Chapter 6

COPYRIGHT functions were centered in the Library of Congress on July 8, 1870, by the "Act to revise, consolidate, and amend the Statutes relating to Patents and Copyrights." The centennial of this momentous action was formally observed at a reception on July 8, 1970, in the Great Hall of the Library. The reception marked the opening of a special exhibit portraying significant events in the development of the copyright system during the past hundred years.

Tables at the end of this chapter tell the story of the growth of the copyright system since the first Federal copyright law of 1790. That law provided for copyright deposit in the district courts, thus dispersing copyright records to 40 or 50 different locations. Later laws provided for deposit at the Smithsonian Institution, the Department of State, and the Patent Office in the Department of the Interior. Gathering into the Library of Congress all the old records, from those sources and from the various State registries, made possible a central bibliography of the Nation. The copyright deposit system, through the ensuing years, not only has enhanced the collections of the Library but has also permitted greater access to timeless literary and artistic treasures and their better control.

In his annual report for the year ending December 1, 1870, Ainsworth R. Spofford, who was then the Librarian of Congress and the principal advocate of centralization of copyright deposits, wrote:

> That the only library in the United States which possesses a national character should not at an earlier period have been made the repository of all American publications protected by the law of copyright, must remain a source of regret to the public. A part of the resulting loss will be supplied by the incorporation with the Library of the entire reserve of copyright books deposited under former laws at the State Department, and afterward at the Department of the Interior. These publications are now being removed to the Capitol, under the law of the last session, and may be expected to add fully twenty-five thousand volumes to this Library.

During the last fiscal year alone, 505,995 items, including 174,519 books, were deposited for copyright registration; 300,618 items were made available to the Library for its collections.

General Revision of the Copyright Law

In this 15th year since the inauguration of the program for general revision of the copyright law, hope sprang anew when, on December 10, 1969, the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights of the Senate Judiciary Committee approved the comprehensive revision bill, S. 543, with a number of amendments made by the subcommittee. And on December 16, 1969, in anticipation of enactment of the revision bill during 1970, Public Law 91-147 was enacted, extending until December 31, 1970, all renewal copyrights that would otherwise expire before that date.

But once again, hope dissolved into disappointment during the second session of the 91st Congress as it became evident that there would be no resolution of the tangled issue of cable television (CATV), which has recently been the main setback to general revision. On August 17, 1970, after the close of the fiscal year, Senator John L. McClellan, chairman of the subcommittee, announced that no further action on the bill would be taken in the Senate during the current session.

The revision bill as approved by the Senate subcommittee on December 10, 1969, made a number of amendments to S. 543 as it had been introduced on January 22, 1969, in the early days of the 91st Congress. Among the several major changes was a completely rewritten section 111 dealing with secondary transmissions by cable television of broadcasts of copyright material. Some of the major changes were provisions requiring payment of royalty fees for use of copyrighted sound recordings in broadcasts and other public performances, the fees to be divided between the record producers and the performers; provisions for photocopying by libraries, supplementing the general stipulations on fair use; a chapter providing for a tribunal, to be appointed as needed, for the two purposes of reviewing periodically the various compulsory license rates fixed in the bill and of determining the distribution of royalty fees paid for compulsory licenses, when claims are in dispute; and the addition, as a separate title III, of the text of the bill previously passed by the Senate for the protection of ornamental designs of useful articles.

On the crucial issue of cable television, the new section 111 provided basically for a compulsory license permitting cable television systems to carry the signals of all local broadcast stations and a specified number, varying in different circumstances, of distant broadcast stations. The application of the license to distant stations would be subject to certain limitations, designed to preserve, to a stated extent, the exclusive rights of local broadcasters in particular programs and to maintain the blackouts imposed on local televising of professional sports events. For the compulsory license, the cable system would pay a total fee under a schedule of rates based on specified percentages of its revenue from subscribers.

In commenting on the new section 111, the Federal Communications Commission expressed its desire that the copyright revision bill do nothing more than provide for a compulsory license and fix the license fees including the method of their collection and distribution, leaving to FCC regulations the determination of which broadcast signals should be carried by cable systems under the compulsory license and the conditions and limitations on such carriage. At the same time, the Commission proposed separate legislation, introduced by Senator John O. Pastore on request on March 23, 1970, as S. 3635, which would authorize the Commission in broad terms to regulate cable (community antenna) systems.

On June 24, 1970, the FCC adopted a set of proposed rules on the carriage of broadcast signals by cable systems (35 Fed. Reg. 11045). Its proposals, which differ in several material respects from the provisions in section 111 of S. 543, were held open for comments until November 23, 1970. The Commission stated that its proposed rules would not become effective until Congress had enacted legislation to provide for payments to copyright owners.

Senator McClellan on August 17, 1970, announced that the subcommittee would not seek further action on S. 543 in the Senate during the current session. In the statement quoted in the *Congressional Record*, he said:

> Accordingly, it is anticipated that by the time the 92d Congress convenes the FCC will have promulgated the necessary rules relating to the carriage of broadcast signals by cable systems and associated matters. This should facilitate action by the next Congress on the CATV provisions of the copyright bill.

He added that he intended to introduce a successor to the revision bill in the next Congress and hoped that its consideration could "resume in the Committee on the Judiciary at the point where proceedings are now being suspended."

On the same day, in conjunction with this statement, Senator McClellan introduced for himself and the other four members of the subcommittee, S. J. Res. 230, extending until December 31, 1971, all renewal copyrights that would otherwise expire before that date. This joint resolution was passed immediately by the Senate. Its effect, together with the five earlier extensions of a similar character, would be to continue until December 31, 1971, all renewal copyrights in which the total term of 56 years would have expired between September 19, 1962, and December 31, 1971.

The Year's Copyright Business

For the second time in the history of the Copyright Office, gross receipts went over the $2 million mark. With the year's receipts of $2,049,309 added to the balance on hand July 1, 1969, the total came to $2,552,406. Of this amount $78,249 was refunded and $2,857 was returned in the form of uncollectible checks.

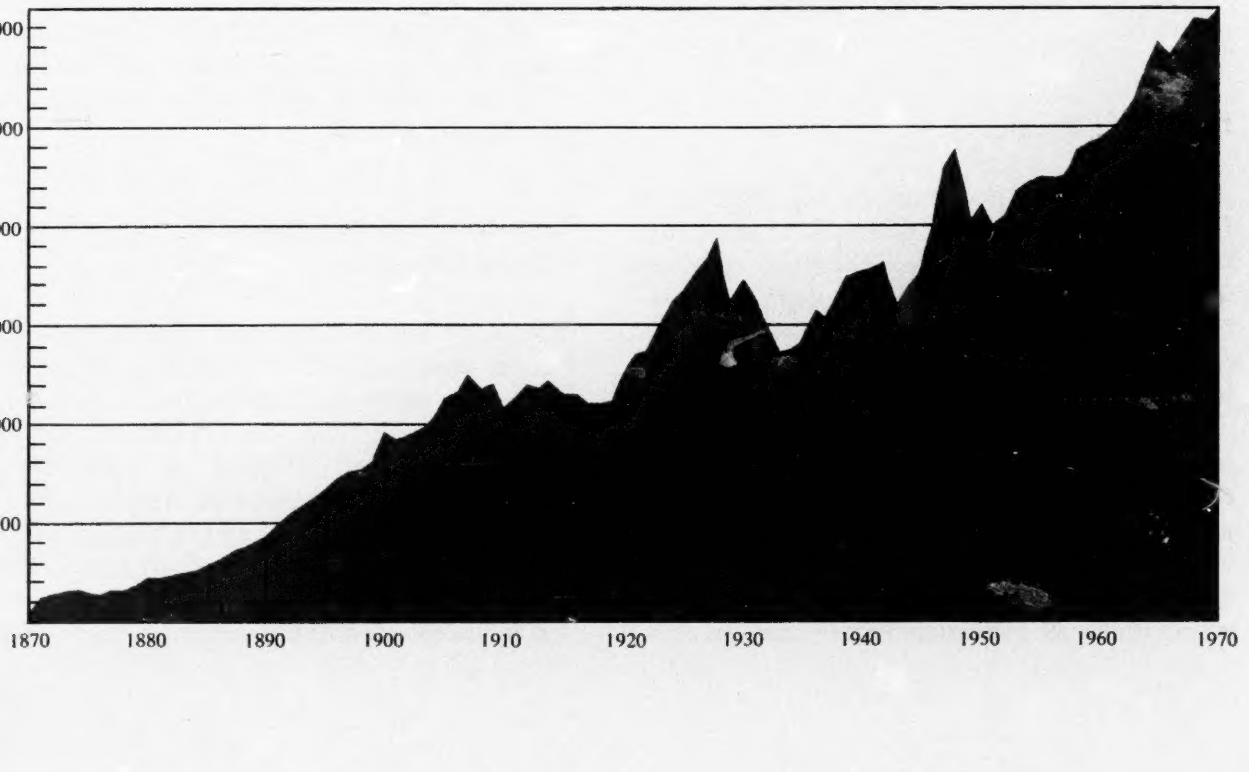
Registrations increased 5 percent to an alltime high of 316,466. Fees earned totaled $1,956,441. Articles deposited for registration numbered 505,995 compared to 476,010 last year. Registrations rose in all classes except maps. The largest increase–6.4 percent–was for music, followed by 5.8 percent for books and 3.9 percent for periodicals. The number of assignments and related documents recorded was slightly under the figure for fiscal 1969. Registrations for U.S. works rose 5 percent; for foreign works, including books by U.S. authors manufactured and first published abroad, the increase was 5.9 percent. Only 2.8 percent of the applications received were rejected. Approximately 12 percent of the claims required correspondence before favorable action could be taken.

Renewal registrations were down 10 percent from the previous year, reflecting the decrease in original registrations in 1942-43. Analysis of the table at the end of this chapter, listing renewal registrations by subject matter for the years 1909-69, indicates that 53 percent of all renewals were for music. Only 22 percent were for books, 15 percent for periodicals, 3 percent each for lectures and dramas and for motion pictures, and 2 percent each for maps and graphic arts.

As usual, songs and other works submitted for registration reflected the news and moods of the time. There were scores of tributes to former President Kennedy, his brother Robert, and Martin Luther King. There were songs about ecology, hijacking, miniskirts, the civil rights movement, "the silent majority," heart transplants, Woodstock, and the hippies. Vietnam was, of course, a favorite topic. The moonshot, space, and the astronauts probably inspired more writing during the year than any other topics.

It is estimated that the current Copyright Card

Total Registrations, 1870-1970



Catalog (from 1955) now contains 12 million cards. Over 694,600 were added to the file during the fiscal year. The total number of cards prepared by the Cataloging Division of the Copyright Office for this catalog during the fiscal year was 707,114. Cards sent to divisions of the Library totaled 72,530. Sales of 244,737 cards to subscribers returned $9,144 to the U.S. Treasury.

Letters to the Copyright Office requesting information increased 13 percent. The number of visitors to the public information office decreased by 17 percent, a drop presumably caused by the relocation of the Office outside of Washington. Telephone calls rose 7 percent, and long distance calls have more than doubled since 1966.

The number of hours of paid reference search work at $5 an hour continued to rise dramatically, this year by 9 percent. It is worthy of note, however, that the total number of titles searched, 164,465, was approximately the same as in fiscal 1969. This apparent discrepancy can undoubtedly be attributed to the growth of the Copyright Card Catalog and to the distances between the vast and complex network of files to be searched. Reprint houses and publishers of microreproductions continued to be the dominant users of this service.

Tables detailing comparative statistics for fiscal year 1970 and previous years appear at the end of this chapter.

Official Publications

The copyright law requires the Register of Copyrights "to print at periodic intervals a catalog of titles of articles deposited and registered for copyright, together with suitable indexes." Fifteen regular issues of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* were published in fiscal 1970; 10 others were compiled.

This was the year for publication of the biennial edition of *Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright,* authorized in the appropriation for the Copyright Office. The 20th volume in this series, *Copyright Office Bulletin* No. 36, was published in April 1970. It contains substantially all Federal and State cases involving copyright and related subjects in the field of intellectual property that were reported during the years 1967 and 1968. The *Cumulative Index* covering cases reported from 1909 through 1954 was reprinted in fiscal 1970.

The popular pamphlet edition of the copyright law (Title 17 of the U.S. Code) came out in a 1969 edition containing not only the statute and the Regulations of the Copyright Office but also such useful supplementary matter as the text of the Universal Copyright Convention and the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States for practice and procedure in copyright actions.

As is customary, the Register's annual report for the past fiscal year was reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* and published in pamphlet form.

Under the sponsorship of the Copyright Society of the U.S.A., a 10-page brochure entitled *A Century of Copyright in the Library of Congress* was prepared and published in connection with the centennial. The brochure featured a story on the part played by Ainsworth Spofford, sixth Librarian of Congress, in the centralization of copyright in the Library and described the exhibit.

The Copyright Office maintains a battery of information circulars as an indispensable aid in answering inquiries. About 25 of them were revised and reprinted during the year, many being renumbered in the process. These circulars range in subject matter from the functions of the Copyright Office to how to copyright a contribution to a periodical.

Copyright Contributions to the Library Collections

Mention has already been made of the contribution that the 100-year-old copyright deposit system has made to the collections of the Library of Congress. In fiscal year 1970 the Copyright Office transferred 300,618 deposits to the Exchange and Gift Division for disposition or for adding to the collections of the Library of Congress, 7,222 items more than during fiscal 1969, but 11,017 less than the previous year. The transfers included valuable current books and cyclopedic works, virtually all newspapers and magazines received, musical scores, maps and globes, fine prints and art reproductions, and motion picture films. At the request of the Manuscript Division, three special transfers were made of dramas written by famous dramatists and registered many years ago.

The Compliance Section was effective in obtaining 16,231 registrations, 1,860 at the instance of the Order Division; 30 were for CINE (Council on International Nontheatrical Events) Film Festival motion pictures. In addition, 21 gift copies of festival films were received for the Library's collections. Material received through compliance activities during the year is valued at an estimated $804,790.

Administrative Developments

Staff loss was a major problem in administering the Copyright Office and handling the increasing volume of work. That record numbers of claims, deposits, inquiries, and requests for other services were processed is a tribute to a diminished but dedicated staff. The Service Division, for example, lost 41 employees in fiscal 1970. Many staff members found the transportation and parking problems created by the new location insurmountable or too costly. With the loss in staff, backlogs developed, which only increased the burdens of correspondence and phone calls about delays.

Automation may eventually help to ease the situation. Plans are progressing in this area, but during the time necessary to develop workable systems, intellectual production is unceasing. The knowledge explosion more than keeps pace with the population explosion. An experiment still in the planning stage and familiarly called DAMP, the acronym for Deposit Account Machine Posting, is under way with the cooperation of the Information Systems Office of the Library. This pilot project would automate the work connected with approximately 1,200 deposit accounts maintained for patrons who transact a large and regular volume of business with the Copyright Office.

The estimated five-year program authorized by Congress in 1968 to microfilm for security purposes the primary copyright records from 1870 to 1967 progressed slowly in its second year, meeting many problems along the way. However, of the copyright card applications, 1,518,600 in all classes from 1938 through 1946 were prepared for filming, and 1,441,335 cards were filmed by the Library's Photoduplication Service. In addition, 1,181,000 bound applications were filmed and 681,000 of those exposures reviewed and corrections noted.

In the Examining Division classification actions resulted in a graded structure for the professional personnel and a promotional ladder for the clerical staff that included a newly created position of technician. These developments, it is hoped, will provide career incentive and cut staff loss. The new legal research section went into full operation during the year and produced a substantial volume of valuable material on both domestic and international legal questions.

Because the statute fixes precise time limits for renewal and ad interim registrations, the mail strike that gripped various parts of the country in March raised the fear in the Copyright Office that the delivery of mailed applications for such registrations might be delayed beyond their due date. Fortunately, the strike was short and there are no known cases in which copyright was lost because of it.

The strike did serve to make the Copyright Office aware of the advisability of establishing a procedure for making renewal applications by other means should events arise that might delay delivery of mailed applications. Accordingly, on March 27, 1970, a new subsection (c) was added to section 202.17 of the Regulations of the Copyright Office. It provides for making renewal applications "by means of a telephone call, telegram, or other method of telecommunication" when mail delivery might be too late.

Legislative Developments

Aside from the bills for general revision and the related interim extension of renewal copyrights, several other measures pertaining to the field of copyright and the work of the Copyright

Office were introduced during fiscal 1970. No action had been taken on any of them before the end of the year.

Though differing in some details, H.R. 15616, introduced by Representative Edward I. Koch on January 29, 1970, and H.R. 17841, introduced by Representative Richard Fulton on May 27, 1970, are similar in the main to one another and to bills introduced in previous Congresses. They would amend the Internal Revenue Code to extend capital gains treatment to certain transfers by authors and their assignees of rights in a copyright or a literary, musical, or artistic composition.

A novel approach to the serious problem presented by the widespread piracy of sound recordings is embodied in H.R. 16687, introduced by Representative James A. Burke on March 26, 1970. The bill would provide for issuance by the Government of stamps, bearing an identifying number for each recording, to be placed on every record or tape by the authorized producer and would impose criminal penalties against anyone who knowingly manufactures or distributes records or tapes bearing stamps used by an unauthorized person.

On May 4, 1970, Representative Charles A. Vanik introduced H.R. 17425, which would add a new subsection to section 13 of the copyright law (17 U.S.C.). At present the section requires the publisher of each work issued with a copyright notice to deposit two copies in the Copyright Office. Representative Vanik's bill would require the publisher to deliver an additional copy on demand to each of 12 libraries in various cities. An identical bill, H.R. 18552, was introduced by Representative Seymour Halpern on July 21, 1970.

Deposits of copyrighted works in the Copyright Office could be expected to play a significant role in the acquisition of materials for special collections contemplated by two bills. H.R. 16763, introduced by Representative Frank Thompson, Jr., on April 6, 1970, would establish a National Film Center and Archive in the Library of Congress for the acquisition and maintenance of a national collection of motion pictures. The bill recognizes its copyright implications by stating specifically that none of its provisions "shall be held to transfer to the Center any of the duties of the Register of Copyrights or to otherwise interfere with the administration of copyright laws or to affect any international obligations of the United States relating to copyrights." Deposit in the national collection would therefore not in itself constitute compliance with the copyright law.

Somewhat similar from the standpoint of the Library's collections was the bill, S. 3720, introduced by Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr., on April 15, 1970, which would authorize the Library of Congress to obtain and preserve a collection of video tapes or films of nationally televised programs covering news and other public affairs and to prepare subject matter tapes or films presenting material assembled from those programs dealing with a particular subject over a period of time.

Judicial Developments

The only action brought against the Register of Copyrights during fiscal 1970, *Lewis* v. *Kaminstein,* Civil Action No. 428-69-A in the U.S. District Court for Eastern Virginia, was still pending at the end of the year. Earl C. Lewis, trading as the Peruvian Plastics Products Company, asked the court for an order requiring the Register to issue an amendment to the Regulations of the Copyright Office declaring that works which contain "advertising relating to cigarette and tobacco products and their uses" are not subject to copyright and therefore cannot be accepted for registration. Institution of the suit followed the Register's refusal to issue the proposed regulation in response to the plaintiff's submission of a Petition for Rule Making.

The Department of Justice, acting on behalf of the Register, filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground, among others, that the issuance of such a regulation, if it is within the Register's authority, would be purely a matter for his discretion. The plaintiff has filed an Opposition to the Motion to Dismiss and his own Motion for Summary Judgment.

Subject Matter and Scope of Copyright Protection

The court's treatment of the established principle that methods and systems are not copyrightable and its application of a novelty standard in *Trebonik* v. *Grossman Music Corporation,* 305 F. Supp. 339 (N.D. Ohio 1969), made the decision a controversial one. The court found that a 33-page booklet infringed plaintiff's device for teaching the fingering of chords on a guitar. The device, a wheel chart of guitar chords, was held to be copyrightable on the ground that "it arranges and presents chords in an original, creative, and even novel way." The court stressed the fact that "no one prior to the plaintiff ever attempted to present a categorized system of available guitar chords in a quick reference system such as a wheel."

Reversing the district court, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, in *Tennessee Fabricating Company* v. *Moultrie Manufacturing Co.,* 421 F. 2d 279, *cert. denied,* 398 U.S. 928 (1970), held that a 12- by 12-inch architectural metal casting print "formed entirely of intercepting straight lines and arc lines" was copyrightable as a work of art. In reaching its decision the court cited section 202.10(b) of the Regulations of the Copyright Office, as well as Circular 32 on forms and other uncopyrightable materials, and concluded "that plaintiff's architectural unit possessed at least the minimal degree of creativity required for copyright."

The same court seemed to take a somewhat stricter approach to the "minimum original authorship" issue in denying the validity of plaintiff's copyright in *Donald* v. *Zack Meyer's T.V. Sales and Service,* 165 U.S.P.Q. 751 (5th Cir. 1970). Plaintiff had copyrighted an alleged original "Agreement," or business form, consisting of about 150 words, which was later copied and became the subject of the litigation. Relying on the similarity between plaintiff's work and standard conditional sales contracts, the court found that plaintiff used earlier works in drafting his own. The court said, however, that neither the existence of earlier forms nor plaintiff's use of them necessarily precluded protection. A valid copyright could have been obtained if the "Agreement" were original. The court considered many of the decided cases in which "originality" had been considered, including *Alfred Bell & Co.* v. *Catalda Fine Arts, Inc.,* 191 F. 2d 99 (2d Cir. 1951), but in reaching its conclusion that plaintiff's work was not original, the court relied on the "sweat of his own brow" test of *Amsterdam* v. *Triangle Publications, Inc.,* 189 F. 2d 104 (3d Cir. 1951). The court said: "... like the map in *Amsterdam,* Donald's form is nothing more than a mosaic of the existing forms, with no original piece added. The Copyright Act was not designed to protect such negligible efforts. We reward creativity and originality with a copyright but we do not accord copyright protection to a mere copycat."

The scope of the right to make musical arrangements under the "mechanical reproduction" provisions of 17 U.S.C. §1(e) was at issue in *Leo Feist, Inc.* v. *Apollo Records, N.Y. Corp.,* 300 F. Supp. 32 (S.D.N.Y. 1969), *aff'd* 418 F. 2d 1249 (2d Cir. 1969), *cert. denied,* 398 U.S. 904 (1970). Citing earlier scholarly works, the court stated: "... the requirement that a 'compulsory license' be limited in its use in mechanical reproduction to the use originally made or granted by the plaintiff in the initial mechanical reproduction, has been liberally construed. This requirement has been said to mean that the reproduction need not be identical, but that some latitude must be allowed to each manufacturer to prepare an individual instrumental or vocal arrangement of the composition."

In the case under consideration the court held that the "individual artistic interpretations" of the artists performing a "standard arrangement" of a musical composition did not constitute a new "arrangement" within the meaning of section 1(e).

Free-lance court reporters failed in their action for a preliminary injunction to protect alleged common law copyrights in their transcripts of the Kennedy-Kopechne inquest proceedings. In *Lipman* v. *Commonwealth of Massachusetts,* 311 F. Supp. 593 (D. Mass. 1970), the district court held that such transcripts were intended to be public documents notwithstanding the court reporters' alleged custom of selling copies of official transcripts. "No authority ... can ... be found to establish that a court reporter may acquire a copyright interest in a transcript he prepares in the course of his duties as court reporter. From the nature of court transcripts they would appear to be beyond the protection extended thus far by any reported case, federal or state, interpreting the copyright laws."

Notice of Copyright

Validity of a copyright notice on a 12-foot statue on a base 12 feet tall, resting on a pile of rocks three feet high, was questioned in *Scherr* v. *Universal Match Corp.*, 297 F. Supp. 107 (S.D.N.Y. 1967), *aff'd*, 417 F. 2d 497 (2d Cir. 1969), *cert. denied*, 397 U.S. 936 (1969). The notice on the statue in question was about 22 feet from the ground. Because it was invisible to a ground observer and thus failed "to apprise anyone seeking to copy the article of the existence of the copyright," the district court found this notice invalid. In finding for the defendant on other grounds, the appellate court specifically declined to rule on the adequacy of the copyright notice.

Perhaps the year's most far-reaching decision concerning the notice of copyright came from the Second Circuit in the infringement action of *Goodis* v. *United Artists Television, Inc.*, 425 F. 2d 397 (2d Cir. 1970). At issue was the validity of plaintiff's copyright in the novel *Dark Passage*, first serialized in the *Saturday Evening Post*. Each issue of the *Post* contained a single copyright notice in the publisher's name. There was no separate notice on the contribution. In upholding the validity of the copyright in the contribution, however, the court unanimously concluded "that where a magazine has purchased the right to first publication under circumstances which show that the author has no intention to donate his work to the public, copyright notice in the magazine's name is sufficient to obtain a valid copyright on behalf of the beneficial owner, the author or proprietor."

The court cited several sections of the copyright revision bill (S. 597, 90th Congress) which, if enacted, would dictate the conclusion reached in this case and said that an identical result is not precluded under the present statute. It emphasized its view that "where the question is the interest needed to obtain copyright . . . the important considerations are the intention of the parties to obtain copyright and the adequacy of notice to the public; the characterization of the publisher as assignee or licensee is secondary."

Another liberal construction of the notice requirement was enunciated in *Irving J. Dorfman Co.* v. *Borlan Industries, Inc.*, 309 F. Supp. 21 (S.D.N.Y. 1969). The court declined to find abandonment of copyright where plaintiff allowed a photograph of its copyrighted lace design to be placed on boxes containing lingerie without insisting upon the inclusion of the copyright notice. Although denying plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction because his customer testified that "the production deliveries of the bolts of lace received by us did not contain notice of copyright affixed to the fabric," the court said that "the threshold question is whether the copyright notice was affixed when the goods left plaintiff's factory, and it is not fatal if others later removed the required notice."

Use of an abbreviated style in the copyright notice was sufficient for statutory purposes in the view of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Tennessee Fabricating Co.* v. *Moultrie Manufacturing Co.*, 421 F. 2d 279, *cert. denied*, 398 U.S. 928 (1970). The copyright notice on the work involved in this case read simply "TFC CO. ©," while the claimant's name in the certificate of registration read "Tennessee Fabricating Company d/b/a/ TFC CO." Although the lower court had held the notice inadequate because the abbreviation was not plaintiff's name nor the name by which plaintiff was known in the industry, the Circuit Court held that in view of the testimony the "TFC CO." is the plaintiff's "trademark and standard name registered with the Federal Government as a trademark," the copyright notice was adequate. Similarly, in *Herbert Rosenthal Jewelry Corp.* v. *Grossbardt*, 164 U.S.P.Q. 602 (S.D.N.Y. 1970), the use of the plaintiff's trademark, "HR" within a diamond, as the name in the copyright notice on a sculptured bee pin was upheld.

In another case involving the same parties, *Herbert Rosenthal Jewelry Corp.* v. *Grossbardt*, 166 U.S.P.Q. 65 (2d Cir. 1970), the issue of the validity of a copyright notice arose again. This time the court relied upon section 21 of the statute in finding that the obscurity of the copyright notice on five out of a total of 300 pins that plaintiff sold did not invalidate the copyright.

In *Trebonik* v. *Grossman Music Corp.*, 305 F. Supp. 339 (N.D. Ohio 1969), the court found that although the copyright proprietor was Joseph Trebonik, a notice in the name of "Trebb Sales" was not defective since "there was no evidence that anyone was misled by this slight imperfection," and since "the proprietor was indicated with sufficient specificity to meet the requirements of Title 17 U.S.C.A. §19."

Correctness of classification was considered by the Ninth Circuit in *Roth Greeting Cards* v. *United Card Co.*, 166 U.S.P.Q. 291 (9th Cir. 1970). The court held that a revised application, filed to supplant an incorrect original, relates back to the date of filing the original application. Also, under section 13 of the copyright law, plaintiff may "maintain" an action instituted on the very day he mails his revised application, since he has then satisfied all requirements with respect to registration and the deposit of copies.

The New York court, which liberally construed the notice requirement in the *Dorfman* case, cited above, refused to relax the notice of intention to use requirements in *Leo Feist, Inc.* v. *Apollo Records,* 300 F. Supp. 32 (S.D.N.Y. 1969), *aff'd,* 418 F. 2d 1249 (2d Cir. 1969), *cert. denied,* 398 U.S. 904 (1970). In this action owners of a proprietary interest in copyrighted musical compositions sought damages for infringement arising out of defendant's unauthorized recordings of the compositions without filing a notice of intention to use until more than a year after the recordings had been manufactured. The court said "... the notice provisions are the 'keystone' of the mandatory licensing scheme under the Copyright Law ... and it is no excuse that the defendants relied upon a custom or trade practice of awaiting completion of manufacture and distribution of a recording before filing a notice of intention to use ...."

Plaintiff's use of an incorrect publication date in his original registration application for copyright on a piece of jewelry and his subsequent procurement of another registration certificate correcting the date of publication, thereby shortening the period of statutory protection, did not, said the court in *Herbert Rosenthal Jewelry Corp.* v. *Grossbardt,* 164 U.S.P.Q. 602 (S.D.N.Y. 1970), render the notice of copyright insufficient.

Adding to the long list of similar decisions, the court, in *Tennessee Fabricating Co.* v. *Moultrie Manufacturing Co.,* 421 F. 2d 279 (5th Cir. 1970), *cert. denied,* 398 U.S. 928 (1970), found that "despite some authority to the contrary, the better rule and that sustained by the weight of authority is that the certificate of registration is prima facie evidence of the validity of the copyright, including the fact that the initial publication was with copyright notice."

Ownership and Transfer of Rights

The *De Sylva* v. *Ballentine,* 351 U.S. 570 (1956), doctrine of applying state decedent law to determine the right of an illegitimate child under section 24 of the copyright law was tested and affirmed in *Jerry Vogel Music Co.,* v. *Edward B. Marks Music Corp.,* 425 F. 2d 834 (2d Cir. 1969). The case concerned renewal rights in a song written by three men and copyrighted in 1923. The widow of one author and the next of kin of the two others assigned their renewal rights to defendant, and the copyright was renewed.

One author had an illegitimate daughter, born in 1931, who survived him. In 1958, she assigned her renewal rights to plaintiff, who sought by this action to share in the renewal rights. Under New York law, an illegitimate child is denied the right to inherit from a father.

The Court of Appeals refused to apply a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision that found a State statute preventing illegitimate children from suing for the wrongful death of their mother to be an unconstitutional denial of equal protection of the laws. The court reasoned that to apply that decision, given in the case of *Levy* v. *Louisiana,* 391 U.S. 68 (1968), would be "partially to invalidate a commercial transaction carried out in the 1940s."

The employment-for-hire concept was an issue in *Scherr* v. *Universal Match Corp.*, 297 F. Supp. 107 (S.D.N.Y. 1967), *aff'd*, 417 F. 2d 497 (2d Cir. 1969), *cert. denied*, 397 U.S. 936 (1969). The lower court in the *Scherr* case found an employment-for-hire relationship where plaintiffs on active military duty created a statue entitled "The Ultimate Weapon." The work was produced at the urging of a post commander, largely at Government expense and with the Army exercising some control over the design. On appeal, the court affirmed the district court on the employment-for-hire question. "The essential factor in determining whether an employee created his work of art within the scope of his employment as part of his employment duties is whether the employer possessed the right to direct and to supervise the manner in which the work was being performed."

The principle "that when an employee produces work 'at the instance and expense of his employer . . . the employer has been presumed to have the copyright' " was held applicable "when the parties bear the relationship of employer and independent contractor," in the case of *Irving J. Dorfman Co.* v. *Borlan Industries, Inc.*, 309 F Supp. 21 (S.D.N.Y. 1969). The court found that where an independent contractor, who created a lace design for the copyright holder, failed to show that he intended to claim copyright ownership, the holder "could properly have registered the design under 17 U.S.C. §9 as an 'author.' "

In *Lewis Music Publishing Co.* v. *Shapiro, Bernstein and Co.*, 33 App. Div. 2d 679, 305 N.Y.S.2d 904 (1969), the court found that the plaintiff had not acquired the renewal right to the musical composition in question, since his original agreement with the composer referred only to the "copyright." Defendant's subsequent purchase of renewal rights from the composer was held effective.

The interpretation of rights under a 1940 contract was upheld on appeal from the ruling of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court in *Hellman* v. *Samuel Goldwyn Productions*, 26 N.Y.2d 175, 309 N.Y.S.2d 180 (1970). A clause providing the "right to televise (by broadcast, wire, or any other means or methods) motion pictures . . . included in the motion picture rights herein granted the Purchaser . . ." but reserving the right to televise direct from living actors was held to give purchaser the right to license the television exhibition of its motion picture, even though the author would have sold this right for a higher sum had he foreseen the development of television at the time he made the contract.

On a related question, the New York District Court's decision in *Goodis* v. *United Artists Television, Inc.* was reversed on appeal, 425 F.2d 397 (2d Cir. 1970). The lower court gave a summary judgment for defendant on the ground, among others, that a contract granting motion picture rights in a novel included the right to produce a television series based on the novel. The decision was overturned because such an interpretation involves factual determinations which cannot be made on a motion for summary judgment.

Infringement and Remedies

In reversing the district court, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Tennessee Fabricating Co.* v. *Moultrie Manufacturing Co.*, 421 F. 2d 279, *cert. denied*, 398 U.S. 928 (1970), found that defendant's reproduction in its catalog of plaintiff's architectural units was for the purpose of appropriating plaintiff's design and could not constitute "fair use." Also, defendant's redesign of its units through the addition of intercepting straight lines to plaintiff's filigree pattern was actionable since "infringement is not confined to exact reproduction but includes colorable alterations made to disguise the piracy."

In *Walt Disney Productions* v. *Alaska Television, Inc.*, 310 F. Supp. 1073 (W.D. Wash. 1969), defendant argued that its showing of certain copyrighted motion pictures over a CATV system without plaintiff's permission was not an infringement of copyright because of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Fortnightly Corp.* v. *United Artists Television, Inc.*, 392 U.S. 390 (1968), that CATV systems do not "perform" within the meaning of the copyright law. The court disregarded the "performance" question because defendant in this case had made video tape recordings of the motion pictures and then shipped the video tapes from Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., to Juneau, Alaska, where they were transmitted over the cable system a week after their recording. The court believed that the recording of the motion pictures in such form that they could be shown innumerable times and after any period of time infringed the plaintiff's rights under section 1(d) of title 17 U.S.C.

New light was shed on the statutory remedies for infringement of copyright in the case of *Fedtro, Inc.* v. *Kravex Manufacturing Corp.*, 165 U.S.P.Q. 510 (E.D.N.Y. 1970). Section 101(b) of the copyright law provides that an infringer shall be liable to "pay to the copyright proprietor such damages as the copyright proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement . . . ." The court held that plaintiff in this case was not entitled to both the profit from infringing sales and the loss of profits plaintiff would have made on the same sales but only to the greater of the two amounts as being inclusive of both damages and profits under section 101(b).

Is a management company liable for the unauthorized performance of copyrighted musical works at local community concerts if it "knowingly participates" in the infringment? In the case of *Gershwin Publishing Corp.* v. *Columbia Artists Management, Inc.*, 312 F. Supp. 581 (S.D.N.Y. 1970), the management company created and maintained local community concert associations, which sponsored the public performance of music in the ASCAP repertory without the copyright owner's permission. This activity on the part of the management company was held to "cause the infringement" and to constitute "knowing participation in the infringement," either of which is a sufficient basis for fixing liability.

Unfair Competition and Other Theories of Protection

The growing demand for stereophonic tape cartridges has resulted in even greater concern on the part of recording companies for the protection of their recordings against "piracy." In *Capitol Records, Inc.* v. *Erickson, d.b.a. Phoenix Tapes,* 2 Cal. App.3d 526, 82 Cal.Rptr. 798 (1969), *cert. denied,* 398 U.S. 960 (1970), the defendant, Phoenix Tapes, made stereophonic tape cartridges by reproducing Capitol's phonograph records and tapes and sold them to the public at a substantially lower cost than Capitol's tapes. No permission was sought by Phoenix, and the only payments made by Phoenix were to the copyright owners of the musical compositions under the compulsory license provisions of the copyright law.

Phoenix argued that its conduct in duplicating the Capitol recordings was condoned by the decisions in *Sears, Roebuck & Co.* v. *Stiffel Co.*, 376 U.S. 225 (1964), and *Compco Corp.* v. *Day-Brite Lighting Inc.*, 376 U.S. 234 (1964), which indicated that State law could not restrict freedom to copy what Federal patent and copyright laws leave in the public domain. In affirming the trial court's preliminary injunction restraining Phoenix from reproducing Capitol's recordings, the court cited numerous cases distinguishing between "copying," which is permitted by *Sears* and *Compco,* and misappropriation of the product itself, which State courts continue to protect against.

The *Sears* and *Compco* cases formed a basis for the court's finding for the defendant in *Press Publishing Co.* v. *Atlantic County Advertiser, Inc.*, 108 N.J. Super. 75, 260 A. 2d 6 (1969). Plaintiff's advertising department made up layouts for advertisements that were printed in plaintiff's newspaper. The advertisements were not copyrighted. The court denied plaintiff's contention that defendant's reproduction in his newspaper of the advertisements for the same firms constituted unfair competition. The court rejected plaintiff's argument that *International News Service* v. *Associated Press,* 248 U.S. 215 (1918), and recent cases following it were controlling, and found *Sears* and *Compco* to relate more closely to the case at bar.

In an action by the Government for violation of section 1 of the Sherman Act, *United States* v. *Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, Inc.*, 309 F. Supp. 1301 (S.D.N.Y. 1970), the court denied the defendant's motion to dismiss the action for failure to state a claim upon which relief could be granted. The Government alleged that the news syndicate had made agreements with its customers to supply them with copyrighted features, that the syndicate agreed it would not sell the features to other newspapers within a specified territory, and that, since the territories were "arbitrary and unreasonably broad," the agreements were in unreasonable restraint of trade. The defendant's argument, in part, "that by reason of the copyright, an exclusive territorial license may be granted, no matter how 'arbitrary' or how 'unreasonably broad' the territory may be," was rejected by the court. The Government should be allowed, the court held, to show at trial that the defendant's grants to its licensees of exclusive territories were greater than were needed to protect them in their use of the features.

International Copyright Developments

There were five international meetings of importance dealing with copyright and related subjects in fiscal 1970. Four of these dealt with the continuing effort to find solutions to the international copyright crisis resulting from the Stockholm Conference of 1967 and the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries that was then integrated into the Berne Convention. The fifth concerned the unauthorized use of programs transmitted by communications satellites.

Washington was the scene of the first and most important of these meetings. Pursuant to a resolution of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention and of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union, delegates from 25 countries met at the State Department in September 1969. The resolution established an International Copyright Joint Study Group whose mandate was "to study the entire situation of international relations in the field of copyright." At issue was the fate of the Stockholm Protocol, the concessions that developed countries were willing to make to developing countries, and the future relationship between the Berne and Universal Conventions.

The United States delegation included the Register of Copyrights, who was elected honorary chairman of the conference, and the Assistant Register, Barbara A. Ringer. The Librarian of Congress also participated and delivered the opening address.

Several positive recommendations emerged from the meeting. The principal one, entitled the "Washington Recommendation," called for the simultaneous revision of the Berne and Universal Conventions and included proposals for ameliorating the conflict between the developed and developing countries and for modifying the relationship between the two conventions.

Another recommendation concerned the establishment, under the auspices of UNESCO, of an International Copyright Information Center. The objectives of this center would be to permit developing countries a greater degree of access to educational and scientific works through an exchange of information concerning the terms and conditions upon which specific works might be available from developed countries. This center is expected to begin operations at UNESCO headquarters in Paris in 1971.

In December 1969, the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee and the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union met in ordinary sessions. They decided to adopt the "Washington Recommendation" in its entirety and accordingly evolved plans for the revision of both conventions. These included several meetings preparatory to two diplomatic conferences in May-June 1971.

To prepare draft texts for the revision of the Universal Copyright Convention and the Berne Convention, two ad hoc committees met in May 1970 in Paris and Geneva. The Assistant Register of Copyrights was the U.S. delegate to these meetings and was elected chairman of the Paris meeting.

The draft texts finally adopted by the two ad hoc committees reflected, in large part, proposals which had been submitted to UNESCO by the United States. These included a new provision in the UCC establishing the author's basic rights of reproduction, public performance, and broadcasting, as well as providing for concessions for developing countries in respect to translations and reprints.

At extraordinary sessions of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee and the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union, held in September 1970, the texts adopted by the ad hoc committees were given further study. These committees then made the final preparation for the diplomatic conferences to be held in May-June 1971.

Sixty countries were represented at a Meeting of Governmental Experts on International Arrangements in the Space Communications Field, convened by UNESCO in December 1969. One of the problems considered was the protection of works transmitted by satellite against international piracy.

All of the experts present agreed on the urgency of protecting broadcast signals transmitted by satellite. They differed, however, on the best means of affording this protection. Of the proposals that emerged from the meeting, the greatest support was given to an amendment to the International Telecommunications Convention or a new treaty. It was concluded that these proposals should be studied further at a conference to be convened in 1971 under the joint auspices of UNESCO and the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI).

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) came into being on April 26, 1970, a significant day for international copyright. The convention, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, states that the objectives of the new organization are to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world through cooperation among states and to ensure administrative cooperation among the unions established by the various conventions and agreements now administered by BIRPI. Until all the member states of these Unions have become members of WIPO, it will continue to exist side by side with BIRPI. The United States deposited its instrument of ratification of WIPO on May 25, 1970, and participated in the first meetings of the new organization in September 1970.

No additional members adhered to the Universal Copyright Convention in fiscal 1970. Its membership remains at 58 countries.

Chile became a party on June 5, 1970, to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, as revised at Brussels in 1948. In addition, Upper Volta, by a note dated September 12, 1969, indicated its intention to denounce the Berne Convention. This denunciation became effective September 20, 1970. At present, the Berne Convention has 60 members.

Paraguay deposited an instrument of ratification to the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms, and Broadcasting Organizations, commonly known as the Rome Convention on Neighboring Rights. This instrument was effective on February 26, 1970, and brings to 11 the number of members of that convention.

Respectfully submitted,

ABRAHAM L. KAMINSTEIN
Register of Copyrights

International Copyright Relations of the United States as of October 10, 1970

This table shows the status of United States copyright relations with other independent countries of the world. The following code is used:

UCC	Party to the Universal Copyright Convention, as is the United States.
BAC	Party to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910, as is the United States.
Bilateral	Bilateral copyright relations with the United States by virtue of a proclamation or treaty.
Unclear	Became independent since 1943. Has not established copyright relations with the United States, but may be honoring obligations incurred under former political status.
None	No copyright relations with the United States.

Country	Status of copyright relations
Afghanistan	None
Albania	None
Algeria	Unclear
Andorra	UCC
Argentina	UCC, BAC, Bilateral
Australia	Bilateral
Austria	UCC, Bilateral
Barbados	Unclear
Belgium	UCC, Bilateral
Bhutan	None
Bolivia	BAC
Botswana	Unclear
Brazil	UCC, BAC, Bilateral
Bulgaria	None
Burma	Unclear
Burundi	Unclear
Cambodia	UCC
Cameroon	Unclear
Canada	UCC, Bilateral
Central African Republic	Unclear
Ceylon	Unclear
Chad	Unclear
Chile	UCC, BAC, Bilateral
China	Bilateral
Colombia	BAC
Congo (Brazzaville)	Unclear
Congo (Kinshasa)	Unclear
Costa Rica	UCC, BAC, Bilateral
Cuba	UCC, Bilateral
Cyprus	Unclear
Czechoslovakia	UCC, Bilateral
Dahomey	Unclear
Denmark	UCC, Bilateral
Dominican Republic	BAC
Ecuador	UCC, BAC
El Salvador	Bilateral by virtue of Mexico City Convention, 1902
Equatorial Guinea	Unclear
Ethiopia	None
Fiji	Unclear
Finland	UCC, Bilateral
France	UCC, Bilateral
Gabon	Unclear
Gambia	Unclear
Germany	Bilateral; UCC with Federal Republic of Germany
Ghana	UCC
Greece	UCC, Bilateral
Guatemala	UCC, BAC
Guinea	Unclear
Guyana	Unclear
Haiti	UCC, BAC
Holy See (Vatican City)	UCC
Honduras	BAC
Hungary	Bilateral
Iceland	UCC
India	UCC, Bilateral
Indonesia	Unclear
Iran	None
Iraq	None
Ireland	UCC, Bilateral
Israel	UCC, Bilateral
Italy	UCC, Bilateral
Ivory Coast	Unclear
Jamaica	Unclear
Japan	UCC
Jordan	Unclear
Kenya	UCC
Korea	Unclear
Kuwait	Unclear

Country	Status of copyright relations
Laos	UCC
Lebanon	UCC
Lesotho	Unclear
Liberia	UCC
Libya	Unclear
Liechtenstein	UCC
Luxembourg	UCC, Bilateral
Madagascar	Unclear
Malawi	UCC
Malaysia	Unclear
Maldive Islands	Unclear
Mali	Unclear
Malta	UCC
Mauritania	Unclear
Mauritius	Unclear
Mexico	UCC, BAC, Bilateral
Monaco	UCC, Bilateral
Morocco	Unclear
Muscat and Oman	None
Nauru	Unclear
Nepal	None
Netherlands	UCC, Bilateral
New Zealand	UCC, Bilateral
Nicaragua	UCC, BAC
Niger	Unclear
Nigeria	UCC
Norway	UCC, Bilateral
Pakistan	UCC
Panama	UCC, BAC
Paraguay	UCC, BAC
Peru	UCC, BAC
Philippines	Bilateral; UCC status undetermined
Poland	Bilateral
Portugal	UCC, Bilateral
Rumania	Bilateral
Rwanda	Unclear
San Marino	None
Saudi Arabia	None
Senegal	Unclear
Sierra Leone	Unclear
Singapore	Unclear
Somalia	Unclear
South Africa	Bilateral
Southern Yemen	Unclear
Soviet Union	None
Spain	UCC, Bilateral
Sudan	Unclear
Swaziland	Unclear
Sweden	UCC, Bilateral
Switzerland	UCC, Bilateral
Syria	Unclear
Tanzania	Unclear
Thailand	Bilateral
Togo	Unclear
Tonga	None
Trinidad and Tobago	Unclear
Tunisia	UCC
Turkey	None
Uganda	Unclear
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	None
United Kingdom	UCC, Bilateral
Upper Volta	Unclear
Uruguay	BAC
Venezuela	UCC
Vietnam	Unclear
Western Samoa	Unclear
Yemen	None
Yugoslavia	UCC
Zambia	UCC

Total Registration, 1790-1970

	District Courts [1]	Library of Congress [2]	Patent Office [3]			Total
			Labels	Prints	Total	
1790-1869	150,000					150,000
1870		5,600				5,600
1871		12,688				12,688
1872		14,164				14,164
1873		15,352				15,352
1874		16,283				16,283
1875		15,927	267		267	16,194
1876		14,882	510		510	15,392
1877		15,758	324		324	16,082
1878		15,798	492		492	16,290
1879		18,125	403		403	18,528
1880		20,686	307		307	20,993
1881		21,075	181		181	21,256
1882		22,918	223		223	23,141
1883		25,274	618		618	25,892
1884		26,893	834		834	27,727
1885		28,411	337		337	28,748
1886		31,241	397		397	31,638
1887		35,083	384		384	35,467
1888		38,225	682		682	38,907
1889		40,985	312		312	41,297
1890		42,794	304		304	43,098
1891		48,908	289		289	49,197
1892		54,735	6		6	54,741
1893		58,956		1	1	58,957
1894		62,762		2	2	62,764
1895		67,572		6	6	67,578
1896		72,470	1	11	12	72,482
1897		75,000	3	32	35	75,035
1898		75,545	71	18	89	75,634
1899		80,968	372	76	448	81,416
1900		94,798	682	93	775	95,573
1901		92,351	824	124	948	93,299
1902		92,978	750	163	913	93,891
1903		97,979	910	233	1,143	99,122
1904		103,130	1,044	257	1,301	104,431
1905		113,374	1,028	345	1,373	114,747
1906		117,704	741	354	1,095	118,799
1907		123,829	660	325	985	124,814
1908		119,742	636	279	915	120,657
1909		120,131	779	231	1,010	121,141
1910		109,074	176	59	235	109,309
1911		115,198	576	181	757	115,955
1912		120,931	625	268	893	121,824
1913		119,495	664	254	918	120,413
1914		123,154	720	339	1,059	124,213

Total Registration, 1790-1970–Continued

	District Courts [1]	Library of Congress [2]	Patent Office [3]			Total
			Labels	Prints	Total	
1915		115,193	762	321	1,083	116,276
1916		115,967	833	402	1,235	117,202
1917		111,438	781	342	1,123	112,561
1918		106,728	516	192	708	107,436
1919		113,003	572	196	768	113,771
1920		126,562	622	158	780	127,342
1921		135,280	1,118	367	1,485	136,765
1922		138,633	1,560	541	2,101	140,734
1923		148,946	1,549	592	2,141	151,087
1924		162,694	1,350	666	2,016	164,710
1925		165,848	1,400	615	2,015	167,863
1926		177,635	1,676	868	2,544	180,179
1927		184,000	1,782	1,074	2,856	186,856
1928		193,914	1,857	944	2,801	196,715
1929		161,959	1,774	933	2,707	164,666
1930		172,792	1,610	723	2,333	175,125
1931		164,642	1,787	678	2,465	167,107
1932		151,735	1,492	483	1,975	153,710
1933		137,424	1,458	479	1,937	139,361
1934		139,047	1,635	535	2,170	141,217
1935		142,031	1,908	500	2,408	144,439
1936		156,962	1,787	519	2,306	159,268
1937		154,424	1,955	551	2,506	156,930
1938		166,248	1,806	609	2,415	168,663
1939		173,135	1,770	545	2,315	175,450
1940		176,997	1,856	614	2,470	179,467
1941		180,647				180,647
1942		182,232				182,232
1943		160,789				160,789
1944		169,269				169,269
1945		178,848				178,848
1946		202,144				202,144
1947		230,215				230,215
1948		238,121				238,121
1949		201,190				201,190
1950		210,564				210,564
1951		200,354				200,354
1952		203,705				203,705
1953		218,506				218,506
1954		222,665				222,665
1955		224,732				224,732
1956		224,908				224,908
1957		225,807				225,807
1958		238,935				238,935
1959		241,735				241,735
1960		243,926				243,926

Total Registration, 1790-1970–Continued

	District Courts [1]	Library of Congress [2]	Patent Office [3]			Total
			Labels	Prints	Total	
1961		247,014				247,014
1962		254,776				254,776
1963		264,845				264,845
1964		278,987				278,987
1965		293,617				293,617
1966		286,866				286,866
1967		294,406				294,406
1968		303,451				303,451
1969		301,258				301,258
1970		316,465				316,465
Total	150,000	13,673,160	55,348	18,098	73,446	13,896,506

[1] Estimated registrations made in the offices of the Clerks of the District Courts (Source: pamphlet entitled *Records in the Copyright Office Deposited by the United States District Courts Covering the Period 1790-1870,* by Martin A. Roberts, Chief Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress, 1939).

[2] Registrations made in the Library of Congress under the Librarian, calendar years 1870-1897 (Source: *Annual Reports* of the Librarian). Registrations made in the Copyright Office under the Register of Copyrights, fiscal years 1898-1970 (Source: *Annual Reports* of the Register).

[3] Labels registered in Patent Office, 1875-1940; Prints registered in Patent Office, 1893-1940 (Source: memorandum from Patent Office, dated Feb. 13, 1958, based on official reports and computations).

Renewal Registrations by Subject Matter, Calendar Years 1909-1969

	Books	Periodicals	Lectures & dramas	Music	Maps	Graphic arts	Motion pictures	Total
1909	164	32	6	157				359
1910	304	26	10	640		4		984
1911	382	25	22	603		17		1,049
1912	503	154	10	656		17		1,340
1913	558	23	5	586	1	4		1,177
1914	380	25	19	598				1,022
1915	404	236	12	686	1	1		1,340
1916	438	460	6	877		2		1,783
1917	363	518	15	920		9		1,825
1918	437	536	11	1,031		10		2,025
1919	473	536	20	853		41		1,923
1920	585	551	15	1,005		1		2,157
1921	567	585	19	1,244		2		2,417
1922	635	647	35	1,443		3		2,763
1923	883	473	38	1,769		16		3,179
1924	505	558	9	1,658	1	12		2,743
1925	1,125	569	57	2,235		5		3,991
1926	1,139	623	44	2,401		23		4,230
1927	964	588	69	3,064	1	58		4,744
1928	970	907	53	3,100	18	310		5,358
1929	1,216	529	60	3,754	5	176		5,740
1930	1,238	750	128	4,236	8	19		6,379
1931	1,328	788	133	3,453	4	16		5,722
1932	1,434	676	121	3,827	7	27		6,092
1933	1,253	582	91	3,958	7	9		5,900
1934	1,389	721	158	5,047	8	59		7,382
1935	1,314	674	154	4,933	13	55		7,143
1936	1,340	797	190	5,848	12	79		8,266
1937	1,410	651	252	6,793	38	57		9,201
1938	1,195	1,165	221	7,624	41	125		10,371
1939	1,491	1,436	255	6,693	36	64		9,975
1940	1,466	1,033	220	6,924	91	76		9,810
1941	1,557	1,166	303	7,077	170	114	1	10,388
1942	1,692	1,027	326	8,467	164	141	55	11,872
1943	1,160	940	200	4,381	161	78	213	7,133
1944	1,834	1,112	269	8,678	264	222	361	12,740
1945	1,934	1,282	223	8,665	127	201	393	12,825
1946	2,389	1,222	266	8,030	106	209	294	12,516
1947	1,974	1,171	361	9,287	191	178	197	13,359
1948	1,880	2,666	481	9,512	255	152	362	15,308
1949	2,065	2,914	454	8,858	290	211	327	15,119
1950	2,199	3,118	443	9,530	315	241	254	16,100
1951	3,208	2,187	467	8,505	572	286	279	15,504
1952	3,744	2,236	637	9,165	474	203	379	16,838
1953	4,448	1,992	635	9,860	743	288	489	18,455
1954	5,452	2,531	751	9,140	826	353	577	19,630

Renewal Registrations by Subject Matter–Continued

	Books	Periodicals	Lectures & dramas	Music	Maps	Graphic arts	Motion pictures	Total
1955	4,520	2,976	772	9,898	853	322	1,116	20,457
1956	4,550	4,121	778	11,050	779	318	1,289	22,885
1957	3,983	3,734	736	10,985	912	313	1,076	21,739
1958	3,956	4,312	816	10,772	1,046	342	1,203	22,447
1959	3,946	4,296	781	10,044	487	279	1,020	20,853
1960	4,109	4,402	593	9,484	49	306	1,048	19,991
1961	5,339	2,777	896	9,045	21	271	1,020	19,369
1962	4,928	3,393	851	8,164	110	249	1,045	18,740
1963	4,850	3,434	811	9,136	119	517	1,121	19,988
1964	5,585	3,975	908	10,034	110	1,007	971	22,590
1965	6,609	4,249	861	9,916	112	1,103	1,405	24,255
1966	7,460	4,096	904	10,149	92	586	1,228	24,515
1967	8,002	3,661	946	10,024	116	727	1,042	24,518
1968	9,398	4,001	730	10,516	79	457	1,126	26,307
1969	7,472	4,008	776	9,785	99	331	1,078	23,549
Total	148,096	100,873	20,433	356,773	9,934	11,302	20,969	668,380
Percentage	22	15	3	53	2	2	3	100

Registrations by Subject Matter Classes, Fiscal Years 1966-70

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
A	Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.)	77,300	80,910	85,189	83,603	88,432
B	Periodicals (issues)	77,963	81,647	81,773	80,706	83,862
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	1,717	1,696	2,026	1,676	1,943
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	911	996	1,050	1,155	1,669
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,215	3,371	3,214	3,213	3,352
E	Musical compositions	76,805	79,291	80,479	83,608	88,949
F	Maps	1,933	2,840	2,560	2,024	1,921
G	Works of art, models, or designs	5,164	4,855	5,236	5,630	6,807
H	Reproductions of works of art	2,595	2,586	2,785	2,489	3,036
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	867	695	628	552	835
J	Photographs	677	722	734	936	1,171
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	3,081	2,740	3,109	2,837	3,373
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	6,285	5,862	5,972	4,798	5,255
L	Motion-picture photoplays	1,983	1,771	1,450	1,066	1,244
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	906	925	1,472	1,298	1,301
R	Renewals of all classes	25,464	23,499	25,774	25,667	23,316
	Total	286,866	294,406	303,451	301,258	316,466

Number of Articles Deposited, Fiscal Years 1966-70

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
A	Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.)	152,632	159,954	168,452	164,958	174,519
B	Periodicals	155,382	162,763	162,988	160,707	166,976
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	1,717	1,696	2,026	1,676	1,943
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	911	996	1,050	1,155	1,669
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,590	3,780	3,599	3,563	3,751
E	Musical compositions	97,622	101,071	101,704	103,164	110,010
F	Maps	3,863	5,680	5,120	4,047	3,840
G	Works of art, models, or designs	9,123	8,549	9,016	9,688	11,736
H	Reproductions of works of art	5,120	5,122	5,440	4,811	6,046
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1,369	1,075	992	839	1,267
J	Photographs	1,109	1,186	1,239	1,565	2,080
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	6,162	5,453	6,212	5,671	6,740
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	12,570	11,707	11,909	9,595	10,510
L	Motion-picture photoplays	3,886	3,469	2,828	2,100	2,448
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1,742	1,725	2,841	2,471	2,460
	Total	456,798	474,226	485,416	476,010	505,995

Number of Articles Transferred to Other Departments of the Library of Congress [1]

Class	Subject matter of articles transferred	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
A	Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.)	68,470	66,046	105,329	90,435	92,664
B	Periodicals	164,522	169,963	172,193	169,671	175,301
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	1,717	1,696	2,026	1,676	1,943
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	0	0	0	0	0
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	816	394	313	221	100
E	Musical compositions	23,847	23,430	24,485	25,021	25,235
F	Maps	3,994	5,697	5,127	4,102	3,946
G	Works of art, models, or designs	177	234	160	173	286
H	Reproductions of works of art	545	444	598	714	431
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	142	0	2	2	0
J	Photographs	8	44	37	28	28
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	257	464	643	819	370
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	8	57	38	350	98
L	Motion-picture photoplays	230	294	[2] 142	52	63
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	414	280	[2] 542	132	153
	Total	265,147	269,043	[2] 311,635	293,396	300,618

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[1] Extra copies received with deposits and gift copies are included in these figures, thus in some categories the number of articles transferred exceeds the number of articles deposited, as shown in the preceding chart.

[2] Adjusted figure.

Gross Cash Receipts, Fees, and Registrations, Fiscal Years 1966-70

	Gross receipts	Fees earned	Registrations	Increase or decrease in registrations
1966	$1,624,081.45	$1,470,249.12	286,866	-6,751
1967	1,892,419.54	1,812,036.15	294,406	+7,540
1968	1,940,758.60	1,865,488.82	303,451	+9,045
1969	2,011,372.76	1,879,831.30	301,258	-2,193
1970	2,049,308.99	1,956,441.37	316,466	+15,208
Total	9,517.941.34	8,984,046.76	1,502,447	

Summary of Copyright Business

Balance on hand July 1, 1969			$503,097.06
Gross receipts July 1, 1969, to June 30, 1970			2,049,308.99
Total to be accounted for			2,552,406.05
Refunded		$78,248.77	
Checks returned unpaid		2,857.21	
Deposited as earned fees		1,937,437.02	
Balance carried over July 1, 1970			
Fees earned in June 1970 but not deposited until July 1970	$187,837.19		
Unfinished business balance	89,614.41		
Deposit accounts balance	253,631.63		
Card service	2,779.82		
		533,863.05	
			2,552,406.05

Summary of Copyright Business–Continued

	Registrations	Fees earned
Published domestic works at $6	203,221	$1,219,326.00
Unpublished works at $4[1]	1	4.00
Published foreign works at $6	4,159	24,954.00
Unpublished works at $6	74,202	445,212.00
Renewals at $4	23,316	93,264.00
Total registrations for fee	304,899	1,782,760.00
Registrations made under provisions of law permitting registration without payment of fee for certain works of foreign origin	11,567	
Total registrations	316,466	
Fees for recording assignments		42,421.00
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship		15,198.00
Fees for recording notices of intention to use		218.00
Fees for recording notices of use		21,769.00
Fees for certified documents		5,461.00
Fees for searches made		79,470.00
Card Service		9,144.37
Total fees exclusive of registrations		173,681.37
Total fees earned		1,956,441.37

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[1] This claim was received in the Copyright Office before the increase of fee rates in November 1965.

Appendix 1

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

MEMBERSHIP. Members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board at the end of the year were:

Ex Officio

David M. Kennedy, Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman; L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, Secretary; and Senator B. Everett Jordan, Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library.

Appointive

Mrs. Charles William Engelhard, Jr. (term ends March 8, 1975); and Arthur A. Houghton, Jr. (term ends March 18, 1973).

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD. The Board did not meet in fiscal 1970.

INCREASE IN INVESTMENTS. In May 1970 a new endowment, designated the McKim Fund, was received under a bequest of the late Mrs. W. Duncan McKim. The income from this endowment, which is in the form of securities, is to be used to support the composition and performance of chamber music for violin and piano and related activities.

A gift of $1,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Feinberg established a new endowment, the income from which is to be used to acquire materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers. A gift of $25 was received from Miss Leonor Evans Lais to augment the endowment of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress. The permanent loan fund deposited in the Treasury, which had amounted to $5,246,891.50 on June 30, 1969, was increased by these gifts to $5,247,916.50 on June 30, 1970.

Summary of Income and Obligations [1]

	Permanent loan account [2]	Investment account	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1969	$308,673.73	$14,694.69	$323,368.42
Income, fiscal 1970	209,892.11	72,398.90	282,291.01
Available for obligation, fiscal 1970	$518,565.84	$87,093.59	$605,659.43
Obligations, fiscal 1970	192,984.23	11,568.17	204,552.40
Carried forward to fiscal 1970	$325,581.61	$75,525.42	$401,107.03

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[1] See appendix 11 for a detailed statement on the trust funds.

[2] For income and obligations from the Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest, see appendix 11.

ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY FUNDS HELD BY THE BOARD. The income from these funds was used to strengthen the collections and services of the Library of Congress and enrich the cultural life of the Library and the community. Additions were made to the Library's holdings of Slavic and Hispanic materials and to its collection of prints. Among purchases for the music collections were a pencil draft of eight songs by Rachmaninoff and eight letters from Hans Pfitzner. Assistance was provided in acquiring photocopies of unpublished Lincoln manuscripts and reproductions of manuscripts relating to America in European archives.

Chairs were maintained in American history, music, and poetry in the English language. Consultant services were provided in connection with the Hispanic program and the preservation of manuscripts. Two music compositions were commissioned, the original manuscripts of which will be added to the Library's collections. Assistance by blind persons was made available in the Braille music collection, and cataloging assistance was provided for music, prints, and maps. The International Poetry Festival and a wide range of poetry and literary programs and concerts were presented in the Coolidge Auditorium. The Stradivari instruments housed in the Whittall Pavilion and used in the concerts were repaired.

Appendix 2

ACQUISITIONS AND ACQUISITIONS WORK

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

	Total pieces, June 30, 1969	Additions, 1970	Withdrawals, 1970	Total pieces, June 30, 1970
Volumes and pamphlets	14,846,317	436,133	24,143	15,258,327
Bound newspaper volumes	130,227	171	4,932	125,466
Newspapers on microfilm (reels)	197,256	16,470		213,726
Manuscripts (pieces)	29,572,093	385,691	21,148	29,936,636
Maps	3,277,665	41,985	4,440	3,315,210
Micro-opaques	318,073	19,147		337,220
Microfiche	99,823	38,332		138,155
Microfilm (reels and strips)	329,647	104,582		434,229
Motion pictures (reels)	96,999	24,790		121,789
Music (volumes and pieces)	3,316,628	18,720		3,335,348
Recordings				
Discs	241,928	16,459		258,387
Tapes and wires	24,636	2,141		26,777
Books for the blind and physically handicapped [1]				
Volumes				
Books in raised characters	1,153,146	75,923	34,594	1,194,475
Books in large type		2,902		2,902
Recordings (containers)				
Talking books on discs	2,000,584	411,757	200,058	2,212,283
Talking books on tape	13,966	51,683		65,649
Other recorded aids		2,061		2,061
Prints and drawings (pieces)	176,443	502	19	176,926
Photographic negatives, prints, and slides	3,070,232	66,724	483	3,136,473
Posters	40,180	761	378	40,563
Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.)	984,690	189	339	984,540
Total	59,890,533	1,717,133	290,524	61,317,142

[1] Includes books deposited in regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped.

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

	Pieces, 1969	Pieces, 1970
By purchase		
Funds appropriated to the Library of Congress		
Books for the blind	24,966	13,555
Books for the Law Library	61,841	53,134
Books for the general collections	524,652	505,543
Copyright Office	3,755	3,778
Distribution of catalog cards		936
Legislative Reference Service	112,667	128,773
Preservation of motion pictures	22	7
Public Law 480	82,464	66,884
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress		
Reprints and books for office use	2,362	5,785
Microfilm of deteriorating materials	25,831	30,228
Funds transferred from other Government agencies		
Aerospace Technology Division	152,735	22,500
Federal Research Division [1]	7,697	7,574
Higher Education Act, Title II–C	101,789	90,510
Other working funds	3,872	701
Gift funds		
American Film Institute	10	224
Babine Fund	5	1
Benjamin Fund	17	5
Carnegie Fund	7	5
Contemporary Prints Fund	1	
Feinberg Fund		84
Ford Foundation	1	80
Friends of Music	6	21
Gulbenkian Foundation	8	471
Heineman Foundation	19	90
Hubbard Fund	2	7
Huntington Fund	97	52
Indic Cataloging Fund		3
Israeli Cataloging Fund	8	1
Kraus Fund		1
Lindberg Fund	2	1
Mearns Fund	1	
Mellon Fund	1	
Miller Fund	4	8
Pennell Fund	91	129

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE—Continued

	Pieces, 1969	Pieces, 1970
Photoduplication revolving fund	33	
Rosenwald Fund	28	25
Scala Fund		9
Sobiloff Fund	6	1
Stern Memorial	51	40
Streeter Fund		4
Time, Inc., Fund		28
Whitman Collection	52	380
Whittall Foundation	12	1
Wilbur Fund	184	380
Total	1,105,299	931,959
By virtue of law		
Books for the blind	8,211	2,842
Copyright	[2] 476,010	505,995
Public Printer	872,754	887,530
Total	[2] 1,356,975	1,396,367
By official donation		
Local agencies	6,626	5,290
State agencies	210,672	213,975
Federal agencies	2,607,994	2,096,705
Total	2,825,292	2,315,970
By exchange		
Domestic	17,422	13,354
International, including foreign governments	516,070	521,354
Total	533,492	534,708
By gift from individual and unofficial sources	910,536	1,199,597
Total receipts	[2] 6,731,594	6,378,601

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[1] Formerly Defense Research Division.

[2] Corrected figure.

OUTGOING PIECES [1]

	1969	1970
By exchange	1,318,644	1,332,337
By transfer	212,432	370,826
By donation to institutions	461,280	366,305
By pulping	2,805,489	2,067,378
Total outgoing pieces	4,797,845	4,136,846

[1] Duplicates, other materials not needed for the Library collections, and depository sets and exchange copies of U.S. Government publications are included.

ACQUISITIONS ACTIVITIES, LAW LIBRARY

	1969	1970
Lists and offers scanned	4,470	3,678
Items searched	34,928	33,323
Recommendations made for acquisitions	2,481	2,950
Items disposed of	1,261,791	488,550

ACQUISITIONS ACTIVITIES, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

	1969	1970
Lists and offers scanned	41,658	46,764
Items searched	137,722	95,618
Items recommended for acquisitions	141,101	114,936
Items accessioned	2,564,415	1,960,582
Items disposed of	3,027,599	1,912,984

Appendix 3

CATALOGING AND MAINTENANCE OF CATALOGS

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

	1969	1970
Serials		
Pieces processed	1,571,545	1,422,672
Volumes added to classified collections	29,084	49,180
Total	1,600,629	1,471,852
Descriptive cataloging		
Titles cataloged for which cards are printed	215,444	236,359
Titles recataloged or revised	13,675	19,605
Authority cards established	108,823	119,805
Subject cataloging		
Titles classified and subject headed	200,373	228,134
Titles shelflisted, classified collections	191,586	194,328
Volumes shelflisted, classified collections	245,166	233,332
Titles recataloged	11,845	17,043
Subject headings established	7,387	9,371
Class numbers established	3,228	3,347
Decimal classification		
Titles classified	74,366	73,525

GROWTH OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GENERAL CATALOGS

	Cards in catalogs, June 30, 1969	New cards added, 1970	Total cards, June 30, 1970
Main Catalog	14,428,450	679,646	15,108,096
Official Catalog	16,490,109	848,952	17,339,061
Annex Catalog	13,970,245		13,970,245
Annotated Catalog of Children's Books	92,709	13,386	106,095
Catalog of Juvenile Books	34,166	3,312	37,478
Far Eastern Languages Catalog	228,295	38,532	266,827
Music Catalog	2,541,846	46,140	2,587,986
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	42,557	5,375	47,932
Total	47,828,377	1,635,343	49,463,720

GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG

	1969	1970
CARDS RECEIVED		
Main entry cards		
Library of Congress printed cards	166,425	184,964
Cards contributed by other libraries	2,613,224	2,947,814
Cards typed for entries located through specific inquiry	843	1,061
Entries copied from regional union catalogs	120,603	92,829
Added-entry and cross-reference cards		
Library of Congress printed added-entry cards for personal and corporate authors	52,328	79,525
Library of Congress printed cross-reference cards	10,643	10,574
Cross-reference cards made by division staff	485	843
Replacement cards		
Corrected and revised reprints for Library of Congress titles	[illegible]	18,197
Corrected and revised Library of Congress added-entry cards	[illegible]	11,279
Total cards received	[illegible]	3,347,086
CARDS IN AUXILIARY CATALOGS		
Chinese Union Catalog	518,740	490,000
Hebraic Union Catalog	220,865	231,665
Japanese Union Catalog	391,000	47,400
Korean Union Catalog	43,804	35,506
Near East Union Catalog	39,200	70,000
Slavic Union Catalog	746,912	[1] 380,000
South Asian Union Catalog	39,150	39,150
Southeast Asian Union Catalog	16,570	16,570
Total cards in auxiliary catalogs	2,016,241	1,310,291

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[1] Cards for 366,912 post-1955 imprints have been removed.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN THE CLASSIFIED COLLECTIONS[1]

		Added, 1969		Added, 1970		Total volumes, June 30, 1970
		Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A	Polygraphy	1,599	5,279	1,755	4,340	283,729
B–BJ	Philosophy	4,221	6,133	4,103	5,663	126,159
BL-BX	Religion	8,888	11,939	8,669	12,309	342,628
C	History, auxiliary sciences	1,940	3,025	2,035	3,213	128,045
D	History (except American)	15,902	23,066	17,146	23,974	581,534
E	American history	1,972	3,618	2,451	4,332	165,002
F	American history	2,967	4,877	3,104	4,884	246,379
G	Geography-anthropology	4,874	7,580	4,765	6,976	179,850
H	Social sciences	25,071	40,298	30,192	42,667	1,398,633
J	Political science	6,097	9,951	6,264	9,768	527,876
K	Law	6,069	17,297	5,613	16,144	51,282
L	Education	4,773	7,649	5,208	7,796	296,501
M	Music	10,517	16,921	9,134	14,909	414,438
N	Fine arts	7,265	9,340	6,092	8,859	192,424
P	Language and literature	46,172	57,893	37,369	49,094	1,181,133
Q	Science	12,483	18,680	15,387	19,538	568,466
R	Medicine	4,319	6,588	5,172	6,883	230,938
S	Agriculture	4,694	5,923	4,883	5,955	241,847
T	Technology	12,084	20,414	16,375	21,003	664,033
U	Military science	1,203	2,080	1,342	2,106	119,391
V	Naval science	704	1,323	806	1,316	67,344
Z	Bibliography	4,575	9,162	6,446	10,740	329,674
	Incunabula	23	21	17	43	518
	Total	188,412	289,057	194,328	282,512	8,337,824

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[1] Totals do not include, among others, part of the Law collections, part of the Orientalia collections, and materials given preliminary cataloging and a broad classification.

Appendix 4

CARD DISTRIBUTION

TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF CARDS AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

Sales	1969	1970
General	$5,485,005.27	$6,439,334.04
To U.S. Government libraries	277,954.19	341,218.63
To foreign libraries	266,280.92	306,539.32
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	6,029,240.38	7,087,091.99
ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME		
Card sales (gross)	4,172,402.93	4,733,291.73
Technical publications	132,932.67	189,558.42
Nearprint publications	2,874.28	4,344.84
National Union Catalog, including *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips, Music and Phonorecords,* and *National Register of Microform Masters*	1,208,317.00	1,551,719.00
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	16,345.00	24,295.00
Library of Congress Catalog–Books: Subjects	243,683.50	313,548.00
New Serial Titles	252,685.00	270,335.00
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	6,029,240.38	7,087,091.99

ADJUSTMENTS OF TOTAL SALES	Credit returns	U.S. Government discount	
Cards	$108,248.02	$18,571.49	
Publications	754.00	1,062.82	
Subscriptions			
National Union Catalog	3,600.00	7,094.09	
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	25.00	65.90	
Library of Congress Catalog–Books: Subjects	1,075.00	1,925.28	
New Serial Titles	255.00	1,695.32	
Total	113,957.02	30,414.90	-144,371.92
Total net sales			6,942,720.07

CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1969	1970
Cards sold	63,404,123	64,551,799
Cards distributed without charge		
Library of Congress catalogs	4,984,876	8,358,151
Card Division catalogs	1,469,416	2,553,726
Other divisions in the Library of Congress	286,823	179,286
Depository libraries	28,257,528	29,799,710
Participants in Public Law 480 Program	1,181,540	
Members of Congress	9,536	10,520
Cooperating libraries	62,806	48,517
U.S. Government libraries	178,950	222,682
Foreign institutions	163,240	85,475
Special projects	239,922	1,023,948
Publishers, book donors, etc.	611,073	1,065,881
Subscribers for revised series cards	7,934	1,835
Total	37,453,644	43,349,731
Total cards distributed	100,857,767	107,901,530

CARD SALES, 1961 TO 1970

Fiscal year	Cards sold	Gross revenue	Net revenue
1961	35,678,496	$2,039,674.41	$2,012,813.73
1962	42,386,314	2,150,371.69	2,126,565.65
1963	46,022,022	2,455,058.64	2,422,692.83
1964	52,505,637	3,117,322.47	3,076,082.56
1965	61,489,201	3,703,565.96	3,652,483.51
1966	63,214,294	4,008,540.64	3,936,075.92
1967	74,503,175	4,934,906.25	4,852,670.71
1968	78,767,377	5,168,440.64	5,091,944.04
1969	63,404,123	4,172,402.93	4,101,695.31
1970	64,551,799	4,733,291.73	4,606,472.22

PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

	1969	1970
New titles printed:		
Regular series	173,853	170,429
Cross-references	40,400	53,640
U.S. Government libraries series	869	454
American libraries series	988	266
Film series	7,151	9,061
Sound recording series	2,659	2,986
Far Eastern languages series	12,087	15,714
Children's literature series	2,341	
Talking-books series	743	978
Manuscript series	2,485	1,974
Total	243,576	255,502
Titles reprinted by letterpress	42,168	25,584
Titles reprinted by offset	667,325	684,720

Appendix 5

PHOTODUPLICATION

	Library of Congress orders		All other orders [1]		Total	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Photostat exposures	8,094	6,704	23,470	26,048	31,564	32,752
Electrostatic prints						
Catalog cards	599,422	287,379	3,032,757	5,605,071	3,632,179	5,892,450
Other material (Photoduplication Service) . .	35,351	18,025	955,286	903,721	990,637	921,746
Other material (other divisions)	2,816,998	4,717,247			2,816,998	4,717,247
Negative microfilm exposures						
Catalog cards	653,533	2,520,727	45,908	136,921	699,441	2,657,648
Other material	[2] 2,473,441	[3] 2,349,791	8,838,817	8,973,533	11,312,258	11,323,324
Positive microfilm (in feet) .	8,635	13,875	5,658,476	5,980,904	5,667,111	5,994,779
Enlargement prints from microfilm	617	528	8,541	7,792	9,158	8,320
Photographic copy and line negatives	1,936	1,887	9,341	12,683	11,277	14,570
Photographic contact prints	3,971	4,602	14,268	17,850	18,239	22,452
Photographic projection prints	846	468	12,014	10,075	12,860	10,543
Photographic view negatives	183	434	9		192	434
Slides and transparencies (including color)	81	760	791	1,492	872	2,252
Black line and blueprints (in square feet)	1,498	3,168	15,582	14,663	17,080	17,831
Offset plates	2	10			2	10
Dry mounting and laminating	404	869	225		629	869

[1] Library of Congress preservation orders are included in this category.
[2] Includes 379,000 exposures made in New Delhi, India.
[3] Includes 426,480 exposures made in New Delhi, India.

Appendix 6

READER SERVICES[1]

	Bibliographies prepared	
	Number	Number of entries
Reference Department Divisions		
General Reference and Bibliography	24	14,987
Geography and Map	6	8,432
Hispanic	7	15,739
Loan		
Manuscript	1	4,333
Music	28	1,470
Orientalia		665
Prints and Photographs	53	3,256
Rare Book		
Science and Technology	3	23,019
Serial	1	2,429
Slavic and Central European	20	18,640
Stack and Reader		
Total	143	92,970
Law Library	73	1,851
Law Library in the Capitol		
Processing Department	51	1,500
Grand Total–1970	267	96,321
Comparative totals–1969	379	90,028
1968	340	76,268
1967	367	71,391
1966	309	65,243

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[1] See appendix 7 for complete statistics for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, which are not included here. Also not included here are statistics for the Legislative Reference Service, which answered 171,202 inquiries for Members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1970.

[2] Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.

Circulation of volumes and other units		Direct reference services			
For use within the Library	Outside loans [3]	In person	By correspondence	By telephone	Total
		86,176	17,775	44,715	148,666
59,371	*1,841*	5,540	2,949	3,386	11,875
67	*44*	3,399	1,610	7,390	12,399
	251,755	23,972	50,437	112,636	187,045
105,700	*1,824*	14,638	1,878	9,775	26,291
42,850	*2,785*	12,993	4,303	20,922	38,218
81,623	*6,236*	22,238	1,352	28,501	52,091
33,935	*5,119*	21,182	5,568	13,051	39,801
31,241	*162*	4,347	1,296	7,414	13,057
27,909	*78*	8,233	6,337	4,816	19,386
259,074	*19,446*	41,039	1,158	22,674	64,871
62,625	*1,570*	19,284	1,536	22,853	43,673
1,144,644	*1,698*	66,020	13,651	15,257	94,928
1,849,039	251,755	329,061	109,850	313,390	752,301
541,500	*9,413*	101,894	1,409	33,334	136,637
31,081	5,683	25,407		10,025	35,432
100	*30*	228	55,557	123,297	179,082
2,421,720	257,438	456,590	166,816	480,046	1,103,452
2,486,753	257,378	458,781	[4] 169,082	424,293	[4] 1,052,156
2,453,440	258,573	426,939	135,362	412,476	974,777
2,334,124	245,993	366,245	141,732	390,377	898,354
2,191,322	246,756	345,779	154,080	382,145	882,004

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[3] All loans except those made by the Law Library in the Capitol are made by the Loan Division; figures for other divisions (shown in italics) represent materials selected for loan.

[4] Adjusted figure.

Appendix 7

SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

NATIONAL PROGRAM

	1969	1970
Purchase of sound reproducers		
Talking-book machines	40,000	25,000
Cassette machines	9,750	14,000
Acquisitions		
Talking-book titles ordered (books)	[1] 602	705
Talking-book titles ordered (magazines)	20	22
Cassette titles ordered	55	319
Tape titles produced by volunteers	461	476
Press-braille titles ordered (books)	[1] 267	281
Press-braille titles ordered (magazines)	13	16
Press-braille titles ordered (music)	32	35
Press-braille music scores ordered (volumes)	[1] 1,150	2,249
Handcopied-braille titles received	504	381
Thermoform braille received (volumes)		969
Handcopied-braille music scores received	[1] 306	1,407
Commercial recordings ordered (containers)		452
Large-type music ordered (volumes)		1,000
Certification of volunteers		
Literary braille transcribers	701	502
Braille proofreaders	24	12
Braille music transcribers		9
Tape readers		139
Circulation (all regional libraries) [2]		
Talking-book containers	4,931,200	5,322,700
Tape containers	299,100	359,900
Braille volumes	498,800	485,400
Large-type volumes		60,800
Total circulation	5,729,100	6,228,800
Readers (all regional libraries) [2]		
Talking book	[1] 134,210	182,440
Tape	13,680	18,110
Braille	[1] 17,970	19,180
Large-type		4,170

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[1] Adjusted figure.

[2] Includes National Collections.

NATIONAL COLLECTIONS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

	1969	1970
Circulation		
Talking-book containers	65,200	41,300
Tape containers	69,200	33,500
Braille volumes	51,500	51,700
Large-type volumes		1,500
Total	185,900	128,000
Readers		
Talking-book	[1] 2,720	3,540
Tape	3,950	3,340
Braille	[1] 2,990	5,190
Large-type		180

[1] Adjusted figure.

Appendix 8

PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

	1969	1970
IN ORIGINAL FORM		
Books		
Volumes bound or rebound (except rare books)	178,306	189,738
Rare books bound, rebound, restored, reconditioned	6,412	5,372
Total volumes	184,718	195,110
Nonbook materials		
Manuscripts preserved or restored	70,648	69,602
Maps preserved or restored	49,658	41,314
Prints and photographs preserved or restored	13,524	16,191
Total nonbook items	133,830	127,107
IN OTHER FORMS		
Brittle books and serials converted to microfilm (exposures)	1,120,159	1,042,097
Newspapers and periodicals converted to microfilm (exposures)		
Retrospective materials	1,664,196	1,387,552
Current materials	1,122,445	2,020,772
Nitrate still-picture negatives converted to safety-base negatives	3,512	6,225
Nitrate motion pictures replaced by or converted to safety-base film (feet)	917,309	1,288,200
Positive copies of motion pictures made from acetate negatives of paper prints and other early collections (feet)	[1] 453,809	223,000
Sound recordings (discs) converted to magnetic tape	8,500	10,000

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[1] Under this program in fiscal 1969, only copies of paper prints were produced.

Appendix 9

EMPLOYMENT

	On June 30, 1969	On June 30, 1970		
	Total	Funds appropriated to the Library	Other funds	Total
Office of the Librarian, including Audit, American Revolution Bicentennial, Exhibits, Information, Information Systems, and Publications Offices[1]	101	37	5	42
Administrative Department	720	503	254	757
Copyright Office	329	313		313
Law Library	78	77		77
Legislative Reference Service	316	332		332
Processing Department				
General services	872	496	377	873
Distribution of catalog cards	622	562	21	583
Special foreign currency program (P.L. 480)	21	10	8	18
Total, Processing Department	1,515	1,068	406	[2] 1,474
Reference Department				
General services	1,180	542	232	774
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	74	79		79
Total, Reference Department	1,254	621	232	853
Total, all departments	4,313	2,951	897	[2] 3,848

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[1] Information Systems Office was transferred to the Administrative Department in March 1970.

[2] Total does not include local personnel hired for overseas programs.

Appendix 10

LEGISLATION

Public Law 91-145 makes appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970.

This act provided funds for the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries and expenses	
Library of Congress	$19,061,500
Copyright Office	3,124,000
Legislative Reference Service	4,135,000
Distribution of catalog cards	7,728,000
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	6,997,000
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents	118,800
Books for the general collections	750,000
Books for the Law Library	140,000
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program) for carrying out the provisions of section 104(n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-480), as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(b) (5)):	
U.S. currency	199,000
U.S.-owned foreign currency	1,603,000

This act also provided funds for the Architect of the Capitol to expend for the Library of Congress buildings and grounds as follows:

Structural and mechanical care	1,047,000
Furniture and furnishings	350,000
Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building [1]	2,800,000

Public Law 91-187 provided for additional supergrade positions in the Federal Government. It allows the Librarian of Congress, subject to procedures outlined in section 5108(a) of Title 5 of the *United States Code,* to place a total of 44 positions in the Library of Congress in grades GS 16, 17, and 18.

Public Law 91-204, which makes appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, included an appropriation of $6,737,000 to the Commissioner of Education for transfer to the Librarian of Congress for administration of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging authorized by Title II–C of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. The act also provided that the total available for expenditures shall not exceed 98 percent of the total appropriations contained in the act; provided that in the application of this legislation, no amount specified in any appropriation provision contained in the act may be reduced by more than 15 percent.

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[1] The requirement that the availability of these funds for obligation should be contingent upon enactment of legislation adjusting the limit of the cost of the project was met by the passage of Public Law 91-214.

Public Law 91-214 authorized additional funds for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building. The amount authorized for the building was amended by striking out $75,000,000 and inserting in lieu thereof $90,000,000.

Public Law 91-280 transferred from the Architect of the Capitol to the Librarian of Congress authority to purchase office equipment and furniture for the Library of Congress.

Public Law 91-281 amended the act relating to the policing of the buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress. For the purposes of this act the term "Library of Congress buildings and grounds" shall include (1) the whole or any part of any building or structure which is occupied under lease or otherwise by the Library of Congress and is subject to supervision and control by the Librarian of Congress, (2) the land upon which there is situated any building or structure which is occupied wholly by the Library of Congress, and (3) any subway or enclosed passageway connecting two or more buildings or structures occupied in whole or in part by the Library of Congress.

Public Law 91-305 makes supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970. Included is a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs to the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries and expenses	
Library of Congress	$1,313,500
Copyright Office	274,000
Legislative Reference Service	414,000
Distribution of catalog cards	159,000
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	33,000
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents	13,200
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)	14,000

This act also authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer to the Library of Congress additional funds as required for increased pay costs. The Librarian asked for and received $880,000 under this authority.

Appendix 11

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY

	Unobligated balance from previous year	Appropriations or receipts, 1970
APPROPRIATED FUNDS		
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress		[2] 20,881,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office		3,496,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service		4,683,000.00
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards		8,025,000.00
Books for the general collections	13,739.24	750,000.00
Books for the Law Library	3,136.28	140,000.00
Books for the blind and physically handicapped		7,030,000.00
Salaries and expenses, organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents	5,834.61	136,000.00
Collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program	1,666,500.95	1,816,000.00
Indexing and microfilming the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska	5,169.63	
Total annual appropriations	1,694,380.71	46,957,000.00
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Consolidated working funds		
No-year	534,591.91	403,827.84
1970		10,681,265.12
Total transfers from other Government agencies	534,591.91	11,085,092.96
GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS [1]	2,653,607.91	3,959,399.91
Total, all funds	4,882,580.53	62,001,492.87

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[1] The principal of $5,267,916.50 in the permanent loan and investment accounts consists of the following: $20,000 in the Gertrude M. Hubbard account; and a balance in the permanent loan account from the previous year of $5,246,891.50 to which $1,025.00 was added in 1970, making a total of $5,247,916.50. In addition there are

Total available for obligation, 1970	Obligated, 1970	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1971
20,881,000.00	20,838,646.07	42,353.93	
3,496,000.00	3,488,266.56	7,733.44	
4,683,000.00	4,681,716.22	1,283.78	
8,025,000.00	7,973,042.64	51,957.36	
763,739.24	738,559.56		25,179.68
143,136.28	133,074.74		10,061.54
7,030,000.00	6,985,196.39	44,803.61	
141,834.61	129,163.61		12,671.00
3,482,500.95	2,297,564.34		1,184,936.61
5,169.63	3,650.00		1,519.63
48,651,380.71	47,268,880.13	148,132.12	1,234,368.46
938,419.75	377,797.84		560,621.91
10,681,265.12	10,670,724.47	10,540.65	
11,619,684.87	11,048,522.31	10,540.65	560,621.91
6,613,007.82	3,966,845.83		2,646,161.99
66,884,073.40	62,284,248.27	158,672.77	4,441,152.36

investments valued at approximately $942,000 held by the Bank of New York under a provision made by the late Archer M. Huntington, from which the Library receives one-half of the income.

[2] Includes $394,047 transferred to the General Services Administration for the rental of space.

GIFT AND

Fund and donor	Purpose
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	Purchase of prints
Payment of interest on permanent loan	
Babine, Alexis V., bequest	Purchase of Slavic material
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American history, with surplus available for purchase and maintenance of materials for the historical collections of the Library
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographical services
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Promotion and encouragement of an interest in and an understanding of fine arts in the United States
Coolidge (Elizabeth Sprague) Foundation, established by donation and bequest of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation
Elson (Louis C.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson	Provision of one or more annual, free public lectures on music or its literature
	Encouragement of public interest in music or its literature
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, established by the association	Enrichment of music collection
Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc.	Chair of aeronautics
Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest	Furtherance of work for the blind, particularly the provision of books for the Library of Congress to make available to the blind
Huntington, Archer M.	
Donation	Purchase of Hispanic material
Donation	Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature
Bequest	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.	Furtherance of the art of music composition

TRUST FUNDS

Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts, 1970	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1970	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1971
[2] 20,000.00	807.93	800.00	1,607.93	1,206.49	401.44
6,684.74	2,054.46	267.39	2,321.85	120.00	2,201.85
83,083.31	5,264.97	3,323.34	8,588.31	3,696.12	4,892.19
14,843.15	2,308.77	593.72	2,902.49	1,204.28	1,698.21
93,307.98	15,144.80	3,732.32	18,877.12	9,392.77	9,484.35
804,444.26	18,244.57	32,177.78	50,422.35	23,273.71	27,148.64
6,000.00	2,533.36	240.00	2,773.36	435.00	2,338.36
6,585.03	1,317.00	263.40	1,580.40		1,580.40
1,000.00		15.91	15.91		15.91
9,434.09	1,219.16	376.90	1,596.06	1,401.15	194.91
90,654.22	27,107.56	3,626.16	30,733.72		30,733.72
5,227.31	888.40	209.10	1,097.50		1,097.50
112,305.74	2,244.69	4,492.22	6,736.91	3,180.33	3,556.58
49,746.52	445.59	1,989.86	2,435.45	2,418.77	16.68
98,525.40	812.19	3,941.02	4,753.21	3,629.83	1,123.38
208,099.41	1,258.07	8,323.98	9,582.05	3,141.47	6,440.58

Fund and donor	Purpose
Payment of interest on permanent loan—Continued	
Longworth (Nicholas) Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the friends of the late Nicholas Longworth	Furtherance of music
Miller, Dayton C., bequest	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes
National Library for the Blind, established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc.	Provision of reading matter for the blind and the employment of blind persons to provide library services for the blind
Pennell, Joseph, bequest	Purchase of materials in the fine arts for the Pennell Collection
Porter (Henry Kirke) Memorial Fund, established by Annie-May Hegeman	Maintenance of a consultantship or other appropriate purpose
Roberts Fund, established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts	Benefit of the Library of Congress, its collections and services
Scala (Norman P.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Norman P. Scala	Arrangement, editing, and publication of materials in the Scala bequest
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association	Aid and advancement of musical research
Stern (Alfred Whital) Memorial Fund, established by the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern	Maintenance of and addition to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, including the publication of guides and reproductions of parts of the collection
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Poetry and Literature Fund	Development of appreciation and understanding of good literature and poetry in this country, and for the presentation of literature in general
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Foundation, established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows given by Mrs. Whittall, and presentation of programs in which those instruments are used
Wilbur, James B.	
Donation	Reproduction of manuscript sources on American history in European archives
Bequest	Establishment of a chair of geography
Bequest	Preservation of source materials for American history
Total interest on permanent loan	

Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts, 1970	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1970	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1971
10,691.59	861.24	427.66	1,288.90		1,288.90
20,548.18	2,297.90	821.92	3,119.82	163.61	2,956.21
36,015.00	2,862.14	1,440.60	4,302.74	3,471.08	831.66
303,250.46	9,782.14	12,130.02	21,912.16	12,074.97	9,837.19
290,500.00	29,748.63	11,620.00	41,368.63	784.57	40,584.06
62,703.75	33,671.38	2,508.16	36,179.54	391.21	35,788.33
92,228.85	8,832.18	3,689.15	12,521.33	181.35	12,339.98
12,088.13	6,663.78	483.52	7,147.30	200.00	6,947.30
27,548.58	2,678.50	1,101.94	3,780.44	2,172.79	1,607.65
957,977.79	55,028.75	38,319.10	93,347.85	49,390.43	43,957.42
1,538,609.44	9,805.30	61,544.38	71,349.68	60,929.90	10,419.78
192,671.36	41,034.12	7,706.86	48,740.98	9,941.85	38,799.13
81,856.92	19,859.60	3,274.28	23,133.88	1,389.04	21,744.84
31,285.29	4,704.48	1,251.42	5,955.90		5,955.90
5,247,916.50	308,673.73	209,892.11	518,565.84	192,984.23	325,581.61

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress trust fund, income from investment account	
Huntington, Archer M. [3]	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
McKim Fund, established under bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim	Support of the composition and performance of chamber music for violin and piano and of related activities
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association	Aid and advancement of musical research
Total income from investment account	
Library of Congress gift fund	
American Council of Learned Societies	Publication of a bibliographic guide to Yugoslavia
American Film Institute	Support of the National Film Collection program
American Historical Association	Support of the conference on Latin American history
American Library Association	Editing the *National Union Catalog*
	Preparation of copy for *Books for Junior College Libraries*
American Paper Institute	Publication and exhibit on papermaking
	Establishment of an Exhibition Service Fund
American Security Council	To be determined by the Librarian of Congress
Archives of the American Psychological Association (Manuscript)	Furtherance of manuscript work
Ariadne Foundation, Inc.	Recording of readings by authors and poets
Association of Research Libraries	Preliminary study for Foreign Newspaper Microfilming Project
Bollingen Foundation, Inc.	Extension of the recording program and strengthening of the Library's Poetry Archive
Cafritz (Morris and Gwendolyn) Foundation	Symposia and a related publication on the American Revolution
Canadian Defence Research Board	Toward preparation of the bibliography of aviation medicine

Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts, 1970	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1970	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1971
	14,610.01	21,595.59	36,205.60	11,568.17	24,637.43
		50,803.31	50,803.31		50,803.31
	84.68		84.68		84.68
	14,694.69	72,398.90	87,093.59	11,568.17	75,525.42
	5,500.00		5,500.00		5,500.00
	167,877.14	82,064.97	249,942.11	237,900.81	12,041.30
	2,558.10		2,558.10	592.30	1,965.80
	15,451.55	634,000.00	649,451.55	630,928.73	18,522.82
	1,631.68		1,631.68	440.67	1,191.01
	81.00		81.00	(150.00)	231.00
	839.24		839.24	839.24	
	1,560.22		1,560.22	1,560.22	
	231.49		231.49		231.49
	100.00		100.00	100.00	
		10,633.72	10,633.72	10,633.72	
	103.87		103.87		103.87
		48,875.00	48,875.00		48,875.00
	73.37		73.37	16.10	57.27

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress gift fund—Continued	
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Establishment of an African unit in the Library of Congress
Coolidge, Elizabeth Sprague	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	Continuation of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections
	Purchase of 40 copies of the *MARC Pilot Project: Final Report*
	Developing procedures for automated control of single-sheet maps
	Distribution of cataloging information in machine-readable form
	Support of a feasibility study on conversion of Library's cataloging records to machine-readable form
	Support of the Retrospective Conversion Pilot Project
	Continuation of Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying
	Purchase of equipment for the preservation research laboratory
Documents Expediting Project, various contributors	Distribution of documents to participating libraries
Edwards (J. W.) Publishers, Inc.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects, 1965-69*
	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of *National Union Catalog, 1963-1967*
Federal Library Committee, various donors	Publishing expenses of the committee
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Finlandia Foundation, Inc.	Purchase of noncurrent materials in the Finnish field
Ford Foundation	Development of Latin American programs
	Development of a coordinated program for microfilming foreign documentary material

Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts, 1970	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1970	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1971
	89.65		89.65	(145.60)	235.25
	600.00		600.00		600.00
	15,385.95		15,385.95	13,206.01	2,179.94
		140.00	140.00	140.00	
	7,414.02		7,414.02	7,414.02	
	755.21		755.21		755.21
	4,661.26		4,661.26	4,661.26	
		120,808.45	120,808.45	88,768.81	32,039.64
	2,640.93	29,188.40	31,829.33	26,927.78	4,901.55
		46,450.00	46,450.00		46,450.00
	54,386.52	37,217.12	91,603.64	54,519.92	37,083.72
		142,500.00	142,500.00	50,880.82	91,619.18
	65,713.19		65,713.19	57,756.80	7,956.39
	135.00	249.00	384.00	41.00	343.00
		10,000.00	10,000.00	9,134.40	865.60
	299.25		299.25		299.25
	30,708.76	20,000.00	50,708.76	38,621.84	12,086.92
	265.08		265.08	265.08	

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress gift fund—Continued	
Ford Foundation—Continued	Preparation, publication, and distribution of an illustrated catalog of the Library's American print collection
	International Conference on Cuban Acquisitions and Bibliography
Foreign Program, various contributors	Support of the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under Public Law 480 Fiscal year 1962 Fiscal year 1969 Fiscal year 1970 Support of the program for cataloging material purchased under Public Law 480 in United Arab Republic India/Pakistan Indonesia Israel Support of the program for purchase of material in Indonesia under the terms of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended in 1968
Forest Press, Inc.	Toward the cost of a 4-year project to edit the 18th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*
Freud letters fund	Purchase of a collection of Sigmund Freud letters
Friends of Music, various donors	Furtherance of music
George Washington University	Furtherance of the Library of Congress–George Washington University joint graduate program in American Thought and Culture
Gulbenkian Foundation	Acquisition of Armenian books and periodicals published before 1967
Hall (G. K.) & Co.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of *Southeast Asia Subject Catalog*
	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of *Africa South of the Sahara; Index to Periodical Literature*
Heineman Foundation	Purchase of Library material of special interest to the Music Division
Jospey (Maxwell and Anne) Foundation	Furtherance of experimental work for the blind and physically handicapped
Knight, John	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind

Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts, 1970	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1970	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1971
	233.85		233.85		233.85
		25,000.00	25,000.00	12,392.98	12,607.02
	4,363.18		4,363.18		4,363.18
	47,450.00		47,450.00	47,450.00	
		39,700.00	39,700.00		39,700.00
	47,283.81		47,283.81	4.62	47,279.19
	73,976.36		73,976.36	2,518.26	71,458.10
	47,085.93		47,085.93	888.64	46,197.29
	72,503.61		72,503.61	(86)	72,504.47
		40,000.00	40,000.00	34,423.58	5,576.42
	47,517.38	42,500.00	90,017.38	30,534.41	59,482.97
		100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	
	51.00		51.00		51.00
	2,260.00	1,056.00	3,316.00	3,203.52	112.48
	8,684.66		8,684.66	1,308.40	7,376.26
	4,395.93		4,395.93	4,395.93	
		5,000.00	5,000,00	1,418.67	3,581.33
	4,983.65		4,983.65	4,758.09	225.56
	200.00		200.00		200.00
	49,651.69		49,651.69	23,455.00	26,196.69

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress gift fund—Continued	
Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.	Performance fees for a concert in the Library on September 13, 1968
Kraus, Hans P.	To augment the Hans P. Kraus collection
Lindberg Foundation	Purchase of maps
Loeffler, Elise Fay, bequest	Purchase of music
Louchheim (Katie and Walter) Fund	Distribution of tape recordings of concerts to broadcasting stations
Louisiana Colonial Records Project, various contributors	To microfilm Louisiana colonial documents
Luce, Clare Boothe	Furtherance of the work of organizing her personal papers in the Library of Congress
Luce, Henry R.	Furtherance of the work of organizing the Clare Boothe Luce papers in the Library of Congress
Mearns, David Chambers	Purchase of manuscripts
Moore, Ann Leslie	To facilitate the use of the Merrill Moore papers
Naval Historical Foundation	Processing the Naval Historical Foundation collections deposited in the Library of Congress
Oberlaender Trust	Foreign consultant program in Germany and other German-speaking countries
Old Dominion Foundation	Completion of a supplement to *A Guide to the Study of the United States of America*
Pittsburgh, University of	Any purpose at the discretion of the Librarian of Congress
Program for the blind, various donors	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Publications, various donors	Toward expenses of publications
Rizzuto, Angelo A., estate of	Arrangement, publication, and preservation of the photographs of New York known as the Anthony Angel Collection
Rosenwald (Lessing J.) Fund	Purchase of books to be added to the Rosenwald Collection
Sobiloff, Hyman J.	Various poetry projects

Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts, 1970	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1970	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1971
	1,603.71		1,603.71	1,603.71	
		5,250.00	5,250.00	5,250.00	
	358.01	100.00	458.01	50.00	408.01
	194.11		194.11		194.11
	[4] 3,910.69	6,536.50	10,447.19	10,130.94	316.25
		4,000.00	4,000.00		4,000.00
	4,424.37	2,500.00	6,924.37	4,673.32	2,251.05
	4,047.66		4,047.66		4,047.66
	2,199.06	25.00	2,224.06		2,224.06
	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
	5,504.22	5,000.00	10,504.22	10,117.30	386.92
	3.41		3.41		3.41
	1,385.84		1,385.84	1,385.84	
	300.00		300.00	300.00	
	966.59	441.00	1,407.59	451.37	956.22
	1,341.85	250.00	1,591.85		1,591.85
		45.007.05	45,007.05		45,007.05
	[5] 15,631.86	4,213.40	19,845.26	11,502.34	8,342.92
	5,457.83		5,457.83	300.00	5,157.83

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress gift fund—Continued	
Social Science Research Council	Arrangement of the collection of Chinese provincial newspapers in the Library of Congress
Seeing Eye, Inc., The	Purchase of 600 copies of a talking book edition of *First Lady of the Seeing Eye*
Sonneck, Oscar G., bequest	Purchase of an original music manuscript or manuscripts
Streeter, Thomas W., bequest	Acquisition of rare books, prints, or maps
Surplus Book Disposal Project, various donors	Toward expenses of the project
Time, Inc.	Purchase of prints and photographs for the collections or support of a related bibliographic project
Union List of Serials, Inc., Joint Committee on the	To support the National Serials Data Program
University Microfilms, Inc.	Preparation of indexes for *Dissertation Abstracts*
Whitman (Walt) Collection, various donors	Acquisition of the papers of Walt Whitman
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke	Entertainment of literary visitors to the Library of Congress
	Performance fees in connection with the Whittall Music Foundation
Wilkins, Emily Howell, estate of	Purchase of antique stringed musical instruments
Total, Library of Congress gift fund	
Revolving fund service fees	
Clapp (Verner W.) Publication Fund	
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	Facilitating the sale of machine-readable cataloging records and information
Engelhard (Jane) Fund	Production of facsimiles and other publications illustrative of the holdings and activities of the Library
Hispanic Foundation Publication Fund	
Photoduplication Service	
Recording Laboratory, Music Division	
Sale of miscellaneous publications	

Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts, 1970	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1970	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1971
	875.95		875.95	775.43	100.52
		1,896.00	1,896.00	1,140.90	755.10
	4,156.91		4,156.91		4,156.91
		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
	978.92	5,791.40	6,770.32	5,471.74	1,298.58
	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	2,082.65	417.35
	8,509.91	28,500.00	37,009.91	37,009.91	
	21,241.08		21,241.08	7,020.58	14,220.50
	1,500.00	92,018.99	93,518.99	93,518.99	
	1,722.69		1,722.69	1,722.69	
	1,639.12		1,639.12	1,639.12	
		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
	879,657.32	1,647,412.00	2,527,069.32	1,700,952.00	826,117.32
	18,537.46	3,186.88	21,724.34	4,952.00	16,772.34
	30,728.42	53,272.70	84,001.12	33,589.08	50,412.04
	10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00
	18,305.95	123.18	18,429.13		18,429.13
	1,275,744.29	1,858,116.33	3,133,860.62	1,881,859.96	1,252,000.66
	61,202.66	98,710.42	159,913.08	121,066.08	38,847.00
	9,467.99	5,223.51	14,691.50	3,605.08	11,086.42

Fund and donor	Purpose
Revolving fund service fees—Continued	
Traveling Exhibits Fund	
Various donors	Conversion of motion-picture film to a safety base
Total service fees	
Grand total, gift and trust funds	

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[1] Authorized under Public Law 541, 68th Congress, March 3, 1925, as amended, "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and for other purposes."

[2] Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of $20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public Law 276, 62d Congress, approved August 20, 1912) and deposited with the U.S. Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of $800.

[3] Investments held by the Bank of New York valued at approximately $942,000; half of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts, 1970	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1970	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1971
		925.00	925.00	72.35	852.65
	25,787.47	9,338.88	35,126.35	14,990.39	20,135.96
	1,449,774.24	2,028,896.90	3,478,671.14	2,060,134.94	1,418,536.20
[6] 5,267,916.50	2,653,607.91	3,959,399.91	6,613,007.82	3,966,845.83	2,646,161.99

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[4] Does not include cost ($10,895.77) of purchase of U.S. Treasury Notes Series A held by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This amount will become available to cover costs of distributing tape recordings of concerts to broadcasting stations when the securities are either sold or redeemed.

[5] Does not include U.S. Treasury bills held by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. These securities were redeemed and part of the proceeds was reinvested in U.S. Treasury bills with a face value of $30,000. The balance of $4,213.40 was made available for obligation in 1970.

[6] Includes the principal of the Hubbard Account.

Appendix 12

EXHIBITS

NEW MAJOR EXHIBITS

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF CREATIVE PHOTOGRAPHY. Over 140 photographs showing the development of photography as an artistic medium since the publication in 1869 of Henry P. Robinson's *Pictorial Effect in Photography.* October 6, 1969, to April 30, 1970.

CHIAROSCURO WOODCUTS FROM THE "PEMBROKE ALBUM." A remarkable collection of 91 original engravings by 16th-century Italian masters of the art. December 12, 1969, to June 30, 1970.

SESQUICENTENNIAL OF ALABAMA'S STATEHOOD. Rare books, pamphlets, broadsides, manuscripts, maps, drawings, newspapers, prints, and photographs illustrating the history and development of the 22d State to enter the Union. Opened December 14, 1969.

DRAWINGS BY ARTISTS AND ARCHITECTS. Drawings by old and modern masters, illustrators, and architects, from the Prints and Photographs Division. Opened January 1, 1970.

ADVERTISING THE ARTS: RECENT POSTER ACQUISITIONS. Selected to display the variety within the changing medium, the posters range from the artist's poster, featuring an exhibition of his own work, to the psychedelic, which assaults the senses with luminous and transparent inks. Opened May 12, 1970.

CONTINUING MAJOR EXHIBITS

TREASURES OF EARLY PRINTING.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION 26TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Closed September 28, 1969.

ILLINOIS: THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF STATEHOOD. Closed October 31, 1969.

TWENTY-FIRST NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRINTS. Closed December 1, 1969.

WALT WHITMAN: THE MAN AND THE POET. Closed January 20, 1970.

PERMANENT EXHIBITS

THE GUTENBERG BIBLE AND THE GIANT BIBLE OF MAINZ.

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS. First and second drafts.

THE DRAFT OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE written by Thomas Jefferson, with a few changes by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS. One of the original engrossed and certified copies.

THE VIRGINIA BILL OF RIGHTS. Autograph draft by George Mason and Thomas Ludwell Lee.

THE MAGNA CARTA. Facsimile of the Lacock Abbey version.

MANUSCRIPTS AND OTHER MATERIALS associated with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson.

LETTER OF JANUARY 26, 1863, from Abraham Lincoln to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker.

SHOWCASE EXHIBITS

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD. Closed July 20, 1969.

CENTENNIAL OF PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL. Nineteenth-century prints, photographs, pamphlets, sheet music, and other materials relating to the early years of professional baseball, including an 1869 lithograph of the Cincinnati (Red Stockings) Baseball Club, the first team to play for hire. July 21 to November 2, 1969.

BOSTON 200 YEARS AGO. Engravings, maps, broadsides, and rare books, including several imprints of 1769, depicting the mood and life of the city that was on the verge of leading the Colonies into open rebellion. November 3, 1969, to March 4, 1970.

BOSTON MASSACRE. Rare books, manuscripts, broadsides, and engravings, including the famous one by Paul Revere, in commemoration of the bicentennial anniversary of the event which one historian called "the violent culmination of prevailing passions." March 5 to May 3, 1970.

SOUTH CAROLINA TRICENTENNIAL, 1670-1970. Maps, rare books, and manuscripts relating to the early history of Carolina and to the establishment of Charleston, the first permanent settlement in South Carolina. Opened May 4, 1970.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

JEFFERSON'S ARCHITECTURAL LIBRARY, A SELECTION. Publications from the library of Thomas Jefferson, purchased in 1815 after the burning of the Library of Congress. January 1 to June 30, 1970.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AFRICAN SECTION. Library of Congress publications relating to Africa. March 25, 1970.

INTERNATIONAL POETRY FESTIVAL. Manuscripts and books of the poets scheduled to participate in the festival. April 13 to 30, 1970.

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT. Published catalogs, photographs, and accompanying text to illustrate the work of the Department. Opened October 1, 1969.

DIVISIONAL EXHIBITS

Hispanic Foundation

THE NEW NOVEL OF LATIN AMERICA (1959-69). Works by contemporary Latin American novelists who have had considerable influence on international literature, including Julio Cortázar, Jorge Amado, João Guimarães Rosa, José Donoso, Gabriel García Márquez, Juan Carlos Onetti, Augusto Roa Bastos, Juan Rulfo, Carlos Fuentes, and Mario Vargas Llosa. Opened October 1, 1969.

Manuscript Division

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACADEMY OF AMERICAN POETS. Representative holograph poems of American poets. May 5 to July 31, 1969.

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN HISTORY. Original manuscripts of Booker T. Washington, Carter G. Woodson, Mary Church Terrell, the NAACP, the National Urban League, and others, to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the arrival of the first Negroes in the American Colonies in 1619. August 1 to October 31, 1969.

EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON, 1869-1969. Correspondence and drafts of many of Robinson's poems, including "Flammonde" and "Ben Johnson Entertains a Man From Stratford." November 1 to December 31, 1969.

ROBERT FROST. Poems and correspondence of the American poet. January 1-31, 1970.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN. Papers of the Civil War general in observance of the 150th anniversary of his birth. February 2-28, 1970.

RAY STANNARD BAKER. Papers of the noted biographer, including his correspondence with Woodrow Wilson, in observance of the centennial of his birth on April 17, 1870. March 2 to April 30, 1970.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF RADIO. Manuscripts of notable figures in the development of radio including Lee De Forest and Stanford C. Hooper as well as entertainers and news analysts Fred Allen, Groucho Marx, Eric Sevareid, Elmer Davis, and Raymond Gram Swing. Opened May 1, 1970.

Music Division

FRANCIS SCALA: LEADER OF THE U.S. MARINE BAND, 1855-71. July 1-31, 1969.

ILLUSTRATED LIBRETTOS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1800. Engraved designs of stage settings for musical dramatic works from the Library's collections of early librettos. Closed November 2, 1969.

LEOPOLD GODOWSKY AND TRANSCENDENTAL PIANISM. Manuscripts, letters, and published music of one of the world's greatest pianists. February 13 to March 31, 1970.

MUSIC TREASURES OBTAINED THROUGH THE HEINEMAN FOUNDATION. Manuscripts, letters, librettos, and early printed editions. November 3, 1969, to April 6, 1970.

RICHARD RODGERS' GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY: 50 YEARS AS A BROADWAY COMPOSER. Autographed manuscript scores, published music, and other memorabilia. Opened May 1, 1970.

Orientalia Division

CENTENNIAL OF THE CHINESE COLLECTION IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Significant acquisitions as well as sample volumes of the initial exchange from the Chinese Government. July 1 to September 30, 1969.

EARLY HEBREW PRINTING. An exhibit marking half a millennium of Hebrew typography. January 5 to April 30, 1970.

Prints and Photographs Division

ALMOST HUMAN. Prints of the 18th and 19th centuries showing animals posed in human situations or portrayed as human beings. July 1 to September 1, 1969.

MAX BECKMANN. A selection from the 15 original drawings and final lithographs (1946) in Beckmann's "Day and Dream" series. September 2 to November 2, 1969.

BIBLICAL THEMES IN FINE PRINTS. Representative artists' prints of biblical themes from the 16th century to the present. November 3, 1969, to January 4, 1970.

POSTERS AND PRINTS. Selected from the Library's collections for their asethetic quality and to show the correlation between the fine and the practical arts. January 5 to March 1, 1970.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF THE DIVISION. Selections made in the fall of 1969 by the Pennell Committee for the Library's permanent collections. March 2 to May 3, 1970.

BRITISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CARTOONS. From the 1700's to the 1840's. May 4 to June 28, 1970.

TRANSFORMATIONS/CONCEALMENTS. Prints from the 16th century through the 1870's in which figures are composed from unlikely objects or are concealed in puzzles. Opened June 29, 1970.

Rare Book Division

ACQUISITIONS OF 1968. Closed November 30, 1969.

THE CHRISTMAS STORY DEPICTED IN MINIATURES AND WOODCUTS. December 1, 1969, to February 28, 1970.

EARLY AFRICANA IN THE DIVISION. Manuscripts, papyrus fragments, incunabula, and early 16th-century European and English printing. Opened March 2, 1970.

Science and Technology Division

AIR POLLUTION. Technical reports, bibliographies, photographs, songs, TV tapes, and documentaries. October 1, 1969, to January 4, 1970.

ANTARCTICA: A SESQUICENTENNIAL EXHIBIT MARKING THE FIRST SIGHTING OF ANTARCTICA IN 1820. Nathaniel B. Palmer's

Hero, in which he records sighting land, and other materials relating to the discovery and exploration of Antarctica by Belinghausen, Amundsen, Scott, Shackleton, and Ellsworth. Opened May 1, 1970.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS OUTSIDE THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

EXHIBIT in connection with the annual conference of the American Library Association, Detroit, Mich., June 28 to July 2, 1970.

EXHIBIT in connection with the annual conference of the American Historical Association, Washington, D.C., December 28-30, 1969.

TRAVELING EXHIBITS

Prepared and circulated by the Library of Congress

PRESERVATION THROUGH DOCUMENTATION: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY. Shown in Tucson, Ariz., Denver, Colo., Gainesville, Fla., Muncie, Ind., Princeton, N.J., and Kent, Ohio.

TWENTY-FIRST NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRINTS. Shown in Syracuse, N.Y., and Oklahoma City, Okla.

Prepared by the Library of Congress and circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.

CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN PRINTS. Shown in Mount Vernon, Iowa, Lewiston, Maine, and Salisbury, N.C.

THE GRAND DESIGN. Shown in Washington, D.C., Pensacola, Fla., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Bozeman, Mont., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

MASTER PRINTS OF THE 15TH AND 16TH CENTURIES. Shown in Jacksonville, Fla., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Prepared by others and incorporating materials lent by the Library of Congress

THE GRAPHIC ART OF WINSLOW HOMER. Circulated by the Museum of Graphic Art and shown in San Diego and Santa Barbara, Calif., Minneapolis, Minn., Syracuse, N.Y., Cincinnati, Ohio, Oklahama City, Okla., and Houston, Tex.

JOHN E. COSTIGAN. Circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service and shown in Mason City, Iowa, Suffern, N.Y., Raleigh, N.C., Norfolk, Va., and Seattle, Wash.

JUST BEFORE THE WAR. Circulated by the Newport Harbor Art Museum and shown in San Francisco and Santa Barbara, Calif., Champaign, Ill., and Austin, Tex.

SURREALISM IN PHOTOGRAPHY. Circulated by the Museum of Modern Art and shown in Kent, Conn., Towson, Md., Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo.

Appendix 13

CONCERTS, LECTURES, AND OTHER PROGRAMS

CONCERTS

CONCERTS IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation

1969

OCTOBER 30. Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin, duo-pianists.

DECEMBER 5. The Dorian Quintet.

DECEMBER 12. The Contemporary Chamber Ensemble.

1970

JANUARY 9. New York Pro Musica.

JANUARY 30. The Metropolitan Opera Studio.

FEBRUARY 6. Mozarteum Woodwind Quintet of Argentina.

MARCH 6. Conjunto de Musica Antigua de Chile.

The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation

1969

OCTOBER 2. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 9, 10. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 16, 17. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 23, 24. The Juilliard String Quartet.

NOVEMBER 6, 7. The Juilliard String Quartet.

NOVEMBER 21. The Deller Consort.

NOVEMBER 22. Berlin Philharmonic Octet.

NOVEMBER 28. Phyllis Curtin, soprano, and The Romeros, classical guitarists.

DECEMBER 18, 19. The Juilliard String Quartet and Leonid Hambro, piano.

JANUARY 16. The Beaux Arts Trio of New York.

JANUARY 23. Alfons Kontarsky and Aloys Kontarsky, duo-pianists.

FEBRUARY 13. The New York Chamber Soloists.

FEBRUARY 20. Jean-Pierre Rampal, flute, and Robert Veyron-Lacroix, harpsicord and piano.

FEBRUARY 27. Philadelphia String Quartet.

MARCH 13. Balsam-Kroll-Heifetz Trio.

MARCH 20. Toulouse Chamber Orchestra.

MARCH 26, 27. The Juilliard String Quartet and George Malcolm, harpsichord.

APRIL 2, 3. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 9, 10. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 16, 17. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 23, 24. The Juilliard String Quartet and Stanley Drucker, clarinet, Manuel Zegler, bassoon, Ranier De Intinis, French horn, and Julius Levine, double bass.

EXTENSION CONCERTS

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation

1969

OCTOBER 5. Fine Arts Quartet at South Mountain, Pittsfield, Mass.

OCTOBER 16. The Turnau Opera Players for the Friends of Chamber Music, Nashville, Tenn.

NOVEMBER 20. Bencini and Lee, duo-pianists, for the Friends of Chamber Music, Nashville, Tenn.

1970

MARCH 19. Rey de la Torre, classical guitarist, for the Friends of Chamber Music, Nashville, Tenn.

APRIL 8. The New York String Sextet for the Friends of Chamber Music, Nashville, Tenn.

POETRY READINGS, DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, LECTURES, AND MOTION PICTURE SHOWINGS

Sponsored by the Library of Congress

1969

DECEMBER 1. William Jay Smith, poetry reading.

1970

MAY 4. William Jay Smith, "Louise Bogan: A Woman's Words," lecture.

Sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund

1969

OCTOBER 7. Arnold Moss and Company, "One Man in His Time: Edwin Arlington Robinson," dramatic reading.

OCTOBER 20. Lillian Gish, "Lillian Gish and the Movies," lecture illustrated with film, presented in cooperation with the Motion Picture Section of the Prints and Photographs Division.

NOVEMBER 3. Gwendolyn Brooks and Katherine Garrison Chapin, poetry reading and discussion; William Jay Smith, moderator.

NOVEMBER 10. Rumer Godden, with J. Haynes-Dixon, "That Funny Thing Called Talent," lecture and reading from her novels and short stories.

NOVEMBER 17. Louise Bogan, William Cole, Padraic Colum, and William Jay Smith, afternoon and evening poetry reading and discussion, presented in observance of the 50th anniversary of National Children's Book Week.

DECEMBER 8, 9. American National Theatre and Academy, "A Round With Ring," dramatic performance.

1970

FEBRUARY 16. Julia Randall and May Swenson, poetry reading and discussion; William Jay Smith, moderator.

FEBRUARY 23. Richard Wordsworth, "The Bliss of Solitude," dramatic reading.

MARCH 2. John Malcolm Brinnin and Daniel Hoffman, poetry reading and discussion; William Jay Smith, moderator.

MARCH 30. Dannie Abse and Tony Connor, poetry reading and discussion; William Jay Smith, moderator.

APRIL 13-15. International Poetry Festival: Yehuda Amichai, Zulfikar Ghose, Jorge Carrera Andrade, Nicanor Parra, Francis Ponge, Vasko Popa, Shuntaro Tanikawa, and Philippe Thoby-Marcelin, poetry readings; John Malcolm Brinnin, Donald Finkel, Serge Gavronsky, Miller Williams, Harold Wright, and William Jay Smith, reading translations. Louis Untermeyer, chairman of panel discussion. Allen Tate, lecture.

APRIL 27. Lee Anderson and Josephine Jacobsen, poetry reading and discussion; William Jay Smith, moderator.

Sponsored by the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund

1970

FEBRUARY 25. Donald Jay Grout, "Mozart in the History of Opera," lecture.

Sponsored by the Henry Kirke Porter Memorial Fund

1970

MARCH 25. L. Gray Cowan, "Government and the Universities in Africa," lecture.

Appendix 14

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS[1]

ACCESSIONS LISTS. (Overseas operations.)

CEYLON. Quarterly. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.
4 issues.

EASTERN AFRICA. Quarterly. Available to libraries from the Field Director, Library of Congress, P.O. Box 30598, Nairobi, Kenya.
4 issues.

INDIA. Monthly. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.
12 issues and cumulative list of serials.

INDONESIA. Monthly. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, American Embassy, APO San Francisco 96356.
12 issues, list of serials, 1964 through 1968, and list of cumulative serial additions and changes, 1969.

ISRAEL. Monthly. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, American Embassy, Tel Aviv, Israel.
12 issues and author index.

MIDDLE EAST. Monthly. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, U.S. Interests Section, Spanish Embassy, Cairo, U.A.R.
12 issues and index to monographic titles.

NEPAL. Three issues per year. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.
3 issues.

PAKISTAN. Monthly. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, American Consulate General, Karachi, Pakistan.
12 issues.

AIR FORCE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1965. Compiled by the Special Bibliographies Section, Science and Technology Division, for the Office of Aerospace Publications. Vol 8. 1969. 393 p. Cloth. $8.75.

ALABAMA; THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF STATEHOOD. An exhibition in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., December 14, 1969, to August 14, 1970. 1969. 74 p. Paper. $1.

AMERICAN DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS ON THE ARAB WORLD, 1883-1968. Compiled by George Dimitri Selim. 1970. 103 p. Paper. 55 cents.

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[1] This is a list of publications issued during the fiscal year. For a full list of publications see *Library of Congress Publications in Print March 1970.* Priced publications, unless otherwise indicated, are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Publications for sale by the National Technical Information Service should be ordered from that agency at Springfield, Va. 22151. When Card Division is indicated, orders should be addressed: Card Division, Library of Congress, Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. 20541. The address for other divisions and offices of the Library of Congress supplying publications listed here is Washington, D.C. 20540. Free publications, unless otherwise indicated, should be requested from the Library of Congress, Central Services Division, Washington, D.C. 20540.

For foreign mailing of publications available from the Superintendent of Documents, one-fourth of the publication price should be added unless otherwise stated. Card Division publication prices include the cost of foreign and domestic mailing.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1969. 1970. 161 p. Cloth. $3.50. Free to libraries.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1969. Reprinted from the Librarian's *Annual Report.* 1970. 26 p. Paper. Free from the Copyright Office.

ANTARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1951-1961. 1970. 349 p. Cloth. $4.75.

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT; A QUARTERLY BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS AND ANNOTATIONS. Paper. 75 cents a copy. $2.50 a year, $3.25 foreign.
4 issues.

BOOKS: A MARC FORMAT. 4th ed. of Subscriber's Guide to the MARC Distribution Service. 1970. 70 p. Paper. Free to subscribers to the Card Division Service.

THE BOSTON MASSACRE, 1770. Engraving by Paul Revere. 1970. In a folder containing prefatory text. (Library of Congress Facsimile No. 4.) Information Office, $1.50.

BRAILLE BOOK REVIEW; A GUIDE TO BRAILLE AND TALKING BOOK PUBLICATIONS. Published for the Library of Congress by the American Foundation for the Blind. Bimonthly. Paper. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.
6 issues.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Monthly. Paper. Free.
12 issues.

CATALOG OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES. THIRD SERIES. Paper. The complete yearly catalog is $50 domestic, $62.50 foreign.

Part 1. BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, INCLUDING SERIALS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO PERIODICALS. Section 1, Current and Renewal Registrations. Section 2, Title Index.
Vol. 20, no. 2. July-December 1966. 1970. 1,383 p. $7.50.

Part 2. PERIODICALS.
Vol. 20. January-December 1966. 1969. 493 p. $5.

Parts 3-4. DRAMAS AND WORKS PREPARED FOR ORAL DELIVERY.
Vol. 22, no. 2. July-December 1968. 1969. 85 p. $2.50.
Vol. 23, no. 1. January-June 1969. 91 p. $2.50.

Part 5. MUSIC. Section 1, Current and Renewal Registrations. Section 2, Author Index.
Vol. 22, no. 1. January-June 1968. 1969. 1,519 p. $7.50.
Vol. 22, no. 2. July-December 1968. 1970. 1,473 p. $7.50.

Part 6. MAPS AND ATLASES.
Vol. 22, no. 2. July-December 1968. 1969. 79 p. $2.50.
Vol. 23, no. 1. January-June 1969. 1969. 79 p. $2.50.

Parts 7-11A. WORKS OF ART, REPRODUCTIONS OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKS, PRINTS AND PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.
Vol. 22, no. 1. January-June 1968. 1969. 171 p. $2.50.
Vol. 22, no. 2. July-December 1968. 1969. 160 p. $2.50.

Part 11B. COMMERCIAL PRINTS AND LABELS.
Vol 22, no. 2. July-December 1968. 1969. 45 p. $2.50.
Vol. 23, no. 1. January-June 1969. 1969. 41 p. $2.50.

Parts 12-13. MOTION PICTURES AND FILMSTRIPS.
Vol. 22, no. 2. July-December 1968. 1969. 61 p. $2.50.
Vol. 23, no. 1. January-June 1969. 1969. 64 p. $2.50.

CATALOGING SERVICE. Bulletin. Irregular. Paper. Free to subscribers to the Card Distribution Service.

Nos. 87, 88.

CHILDREN & POETRY; A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Compiled by Virginia Haviland and William Jay Smith. 1969. 67 p. Paper. 75 cents.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, 1969; A LIST OF BOOKS FOR PRESCHOOL THROUGH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AGE. Compiled by Virginia Haviland and Lois B. Watt. 1970. 16 p. 15 cents.

CLASSIFICATION [schedules].

Class K, Subclass KF. LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. Prelim. ed., 1969. 333 p. Paper. Card Division, $5.

DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS INVOLVING COPYRIGHT, 1967-1968. 1970. 891 p. (Copyright Office Bulletin No. 36.) Cloth. $5.25.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC GENERAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Paper. Single copy prices vary. $35 a session; $43.75 foreign.

91st Congress, 1st session. 3 cumulative issues, 8 supplements, and final issue.

91st Congress, 2d session. First issue, 3 cumulative issues, 5 supplements.

DIRECTORY OF FEDERALLY SUPPORTED INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTERS. Compiled by the National Referral Center for Science and Technology. 1970. 71 p. (COSATI-70-1.) Paper. For sale by the National Technical Information Service, $3 paper copy or 65 cents microfiche.

A DIRECTORY OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES; GENERAL TOXICOLOGY. Compiled by the National Referral Center for Science and Technology. 1969. 293 p. Paper. $3.

FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE; A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. Compiled by the Special Bibliographies Section, Science and Technology Division, for the U.S. Department of the Interior. 1970. 77 p. Paper. For sale by the National Technical Information Service, $3 paper copy or 65 cents microfiche.

FOLKLORE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS; AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Compiled by Judith C. Ullom. 1969. 126 p. Cloth. $2.25.

FOR YOUNGER READERS; BRAILLE AND TALKING BOOKS, 1968-1969. Published for the Library of Congress by the American Foundation for the Blind. 1970. 68 p. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

GHANA; A GUIDE TO OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS, 1872-1968. Compiled by Julian W. Witherell and Sharon B. Lockwood. 1969. 110 p. Paper. $1.25.

HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES; A SELECTIVE AND ANNOTATED GUIDE TO RECENT PUBLICATIONS. No. 31, SOCIAL SCIENCES. Annual. 1969. Henry E. Adams, Editor. 649 p. Cloth. For sale by the University of Florida Press, 15 W. 15th St., Gainesville, Fla. 32603, $25.

INFORMATION BULLETIN. Weekly. Paper. Card Division, $5 a year. Free to publicly supported libraries from the Information Office.

52 issues.

L.C. CLASSIFICATION—ADDITIONS AND CHANGES. Quarterly. Paper. Card Division, $2.50 a copy, $10 a year.

4 issues, Lists 154-157.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG—BOOKS: SUBJECTS. A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. Three quarterly issues and, except for years of quinquennial cumulations, an annual cumulation. Card Division, $325 a year.

Annual issue, 1968. 6 vol. Cloth.

3 quarterly issues. Paper.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG—MOTION PICTURES AND FILMSTRIPS. A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. Three quarterly issues and, except for years of quinquennial cumulations, an annual cumulation. Paper. Card Division, $25 a year. Free to subscribers to *The National Union Catalog.*

Annual issue, 1968. 540 p.
Annual issue, 1969. 634 p.
3 quarterly issues.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG—MUSIC AND PHONORECORDS. A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. A semiannual issue and, except for years of quinquennial cumulations, an annual cumulation. Paper. Card Division, $20. Free to subscribers to *The National Union Catalog.*

Annual issue, 1968. 676 p.
Semiannual issue. 265 p.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS IN PRINT MARCH 1970. 38 p. Paper. Free.

MONTHLY CHECKLIST OF STATE PUBLICATIONS. Paper. $8 a year domestic; $10 foreign. Single copy and annual index prices vary.

12 issues and index.

THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG. A cumulative author list representing Library of Congress printed cards and titles reported by other American libraries. Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Resources and Technical Services Division's Resources Committee, American Library Association. Nine monthly issues, three quarterly cumulations, and an annual cumulation. Card Division, $600 a year. In addition to all issues of *The National Union Catalog,* subscribers receive at no extra charge the separately issued *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips* and *Music and Phonorecords* catalogs; *The National Union Catalog–Register of Additional Locations;* and the *National Register of Microform Masters.*

Annual issue, 1968. 12 vol. Cloth.
9 monthly issues and 3 quarterly cumulations. Paper.

THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG—REGISTER OF ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS. Annual. Paper. Free from Card Division to subscribers to *The National Union Catalog.*

1968. 929 p.
1969. 840 p.

THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG OF MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS, 1968. Compiled from reports provided by American repositories. 1969. 811 p. Cloth. Card Division, $25. 1969.

THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES; A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Compiled by Dorothy B. Porter. 1970. 313 p. Cloth. $3.25.

THE NEW BRAILLE MUSICIAN. First issued September 1969 as successor to *The Braille Musician.* Published for the Library of Congress by the American Foundation for the Blind. Bimonthly. Paper. Free to eligible individuals, residential schools for the blind, and regional libraries for the blind upon request to the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

6 issues.

NEW SERIAL TITLES. A union list of serials commencing publication after December 31, 1949. Supplement to the *Union List of Serials,* 3d edition. Nine monthly issues, three quarterly cumulations, and a cumulation issued annually. Card Division, $115 a year.

Cumulation, 1966-68. 1969. 2 vol. Cloth.
8 monthly issues and 3 quarterly cumulations. Paper.

NEW SERIAL TITLES—CLASSED SUBJECT ARRANGEMENT. Monthly. Paper. Card Division, $25 a year.

12 issues.

NEWS FROM THE CENTER. Semiannual. Paper. Terminated with spring 1970 issue. Free from Head, Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying, Manuscript Division.

2 issues.

NEWSPAPERS CURRENTLY RECEIVED AND PERMANENTLY RETAINED IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Rev. ed., 1970. 20 p. Paper. 35 cents.

THE "PEMBROKE" ALBUM OF CHIAROSCURO WOODCUTS. By Alan M. Fern and Karen F. Beall. Reprint from articles in the January 1969 and January 1970 issues of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress.* 16 p. Free while the woodcuts were on exhibit at the Library of Congress. No longer available.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATIONS; A SELECTED LIST OF REFERENCES. Compiled by Ruth S. Freitag. 3d ed., rev. and enl. 1969. 230 p. Paper. $2.

PRESIDENTS' PAPERS INDEX SERIES. One copy of the appropriate index will be supplied free to each purchaser of the microfilms of the Presidents' papers. Positive copies of the microfilms are for sale by the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress. The indexes may be purchased separately from the Superintendent of Documents.

JAMES K. POLK. 1969. 91 p. Paper. $1.25.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. 1969. 3 vol. Paper. $12.75.

PRESS BRAILLE—ADULT, 1968-1969. Published for the Library of Congress by the American Foundation for the Blind. 1970. 78 p. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress.* Paper. Single copy prices vary. $3.50 a year; $4.50 foreign.
4 issues.

REGISTERS OF PAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Paper. Free from the Manuscript Division.

BLADEN DULANY, GUSTAVUS R. B. HORNER, DANIEL TODD PATTERSON. 1970. [16 p.]

ELLIOT SNOW. LEONARD F. CUSHING. 1969. [13 p.]

GEORGE EUGENE BELKNAP, REGINALD ROWAN BELKNAP. 1969. [13 p.]

THOMAS OLIVER SELFRIDGE, SR., THOMAS OLIVER SELFRIDGE, JR. 1969. [15 p.]

THE SOUSA BAND; A DISCOGRAPHY. Compiled by James R. Smart. 1970. 123 p. Paper. $1.50.

SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR CHILDREN'S LITERATURE. 1969. 30 p. Paper. Card Division, 75 cents.

SUBJECT HEADINGS USED IN THE DICTIONARY CATALOGS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Supplement to the 7th ed. Three quarterly cumulations and an annual cumulation. Paper. Card Division, $5 a year.
4 issues.

SYMBOLS OF AMERICAN LIBRARIES. Tenth editon of Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress. 1969. 71 p. Paper. Card Division, $1.

TALKING BOOK MACHINES. 1970. [20 p.] Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

TALKING BOOK TOPICS. Published for the Library of Congress by the American Foundation for the Blind. Bimonthly. Paper. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.
6 issues.

TALKING BOOKS—ADULT, 1968-1969. Pu lished for the Library of Congress by the Am ican Foundation for the Blind. Paper. 1970.

184 p. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

WORLD LIST OF FUTURE INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS. Part I: Science, Technology, Agriculture, Medicine. Part II: Social, Cultural, Commercial, Humanistic. Bimonthly. Terminated with the September 1969 issue. Paper. $1.25 per issue.
1 issue.

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